The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,637.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ...	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	14	„ Nagapatam	23
„ Mangalore	15	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	16	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	16	„ Visagapatam	29
„ Beypore	16	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Tuticorin	18		Oct.
„ Colombo	19	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Island and Oorun.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 9
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9	

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
„ Suez	36	24		9
„ Port Said	36	24		9-10
„ Alexandria	39	25		12
„ Messina	45	32		12
„ Naples	47	33		13
„ Leghorn	50	34		14
„ Genoa	50	34		14
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET ET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 15	£ 25	Without Food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLAR, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship KINGSBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

JAMES McCABE.

82, Cornhill, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-10.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 4th August 1870. Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPERS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., (if a suitable offer be not previously made), the following quantities of the undernoted excellent and useful PAPERS, viz. :—

1000 reams double foolscap, 24 by 15½, about 12 lbs.
150 ditto machine-made demy, laid flat, 20 by 15½, 23½ lbs.
150 ditto double foolscap, blue, 26½ by 17, 25½ lbs.
100 ditto creamlaid overland note-paper.
50 ditto coloured demy 24½ by 18, 14 lbs.

Samples may be inspected at Messrs. Bennett & Co.'s Office.

AUCTION SALE of GRAIN, &c., at G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place.

A large stock of grain, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1870.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th inst., at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of the Estate of the late Manockjee Shapoorjee Readymoney, consisting of black wood Drawing Room Furniture, round tables with marble top, open worked ditto, couches lined with green leather cloth, folding and other chairs of sorts, double and single plated argand and globe lamps, and various other articles.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

A handsome English-built brougham and a English-built shigram, two first-rate grey Arab carriage horses and 2 sets of harness.

ALSO,

Sundry effects of the deceased persons, a set of 6 silver salt cellars with spoons in a morocco case, a small musical box, books, a Bicycle, and variety of sundries.

ALSO,

A strong light palanquin office shigram with silver grey Arab horse.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

Bombay, 5th September 1870. Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTRACT for CAST-IRON PIPES.—The Municipality of Nagpore in the Central Provinces (of India) invite TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 1181 Tons of CAST-IRON WATER PIPES. Tenders to state the time necessary for the completion of the Contract, from receipt of the order, the period of delivery extending to 31st December 1871. The prices per ton to be classified under two heads, one for delivery in Bombay, and one for delivery at the Nagpore Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Further particulars can be obtained, with copy of the Specification, from the Executive Engineer, Nagpore.

Nagpore, September, 1870.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC, in Quarts and Pints.
MARGAUX, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The LANDED PROPERTY at MEERZA STREET, advertised for SALE by Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., has been POSTPONED from 3rd to 9th September.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Meerza Street.—On FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Muncherjee Dadabhoy Cuppawalla, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary LAND or GROUND, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Meerza Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 55 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Khutree Bhowaneelas Hemraj, on or towards the west by the house of Dinshaw Fuckerjee Idlawalla, on or towards the north by Meerza Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the house of Ardaseer Ruttonjee Soonawalla.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—Dated this 15th August 1870.

HEERALALL & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Fluid Glovers.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the 'ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

H. M. S. FORTE.

THE AMATEURS of the above Ship beg to announce that they will GIVE A PERFORMANCE at the THEATRE ROYAL GRANT ROAD, in aid of the Widow and Orphan Society, TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), September 5th.

Tickets obtainable at Soundy and Co.'s, the London Hotel, the Divan Exchange, and at the doors.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance will commence 8-30.

ESTATE of the late Surgeon-Major W. PEACH, M.D., Bombay Army.—NOTICE.—All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the above are requested to send them to the undersigned before the 6th September 1870.

B. B. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Col.,

President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, and DELHI BANK CORPORATION" (in Liquidation).—A further RETURN of EIGHT ANNAS per SHARE will be PAID to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the above Bank on application at this Office.

JAMES WINDRAM,

Attorney for Liquidator.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of two thousand gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, and one thousand gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as required, will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th September next.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 29th August 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited). The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P.M.

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Offg. Secretary.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per Share, for the half year ending 30th June 1870 will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th, a new list, on production of Share Certificates at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged,

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

In the matter of the Trust Estate of PESTONJEE and DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA & Co. (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DIVIDEND of THREE and a HALF per cent. will be PAID on and after the 5th day of September 1870, between the hours of 11 and 3, to those Creditors who have executed the Trust Deed and proved their Claims as required by the Trustees' Advertisement, dated 4th July 1870.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, N. ARDASEER, } The Trustees of P. & D. F. Cama and Co.

No. 19, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st September 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of EDWARD BRICE, late of No. 66 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, in England, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, Brigadier General and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, deceased, who died at No. 66 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 9th day of July 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Edward Brice are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator at the Office of Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 12th September 1870 next, and that the said Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Edward Brice without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 12th day of August 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—CLOSING of COLABA CEMETERY.—Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R. E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, that the Christian Burial-ground at Colaba is in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and I hereby give Notice, that on and after 1st NOVEMBER 1870, it will NOT BE LAWFUL to BURY any CORPSE within the said CHRISTIAN BURIAL-GROUND. Whoever on and after 1st November 1870 shall bury any Corpse within the said Christian Burial-ground, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II of 1865, will be liable to a fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence.

By order and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th August 1870.

TENTS.—JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent in the prices of Tents under (500) five hundred rupees, and 20 per cent on Tents over (500) five hundred rupees as sanctioned last season is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, Captain,

Superintendent.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1864 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1864," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed), were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow, the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, for the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD, at the Club House, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Committee,

BRUCE SETON,

For the Honorary Secretary.

2nd September 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN, SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI, AND OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAYS.

On and after 1st September 1870 PASSENGERS will be booked through between the principal places on the G. I. P. and the above Railways.

GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC of all kinds will also be received at all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. Railway for transmission via Jubbulpore to any Goods Stations on either of the above Railways and vice versa, and Consignments of Goods of two Tons or more in weight will be sent through to their destination in the waggons in which they are originally loaded to all those places on either of the lines where there is through Railway communication.

The FARES and RATES of the respective Companies will be ADDED together to make up the through charges, but no addition will be made for Terminals at the various Junction Stations upon Goods invoiced through.

The Classification of the several descriptions of Goods when invoiced through is the same on all the Railways concerned, except that the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G. I. P. Railway at the class rates named below when consigned to or from stations on either of the above mentioned Railways, viz. :—

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Embroidery, Glassware, Globes, Millinery, Opium, Silk—Fourth Class.

Boots, Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages (cased), Cotton Piece Goods, Crape, Ebony, Hosiery, Linen, Twists not pressed, Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Earthenware (foreign made), Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, Spices, Tea—Second Class.

Leatherware (Country made), Fish (dry), Hides (loose), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Sugar (not candied), Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass Hay, Kirbee (fodder), Manure, Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Fish fresh, as parcels by Passenger Train only.

Long Timber requiring two or more Trucks will be charged at 1/6 pie per cubic foot per mile except Sab, which will be charged at 1 pie per cubic foot per mile, a minimum charge of 200 cubic feet per Truck used being made.

These arrangements will be in force until further notice.

All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th August 1870.

CHEROOTS,

made expressly to order of

MR. J. NEUBERG,

from carefully selected Trichinopoly and Pondicherry

TOBACCO.

TRICHINOPOLY No. I. Prime quality.
Ditto „ I. Thomson's Master.
Ditto „ III. Thomson's Muster.
Ditto Noble Cheroots.

PONDICHERRY—Indians Cigars.
Ditto Long Cheroots.

BURMA CHEROOTS.
BABINGTON ditto.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

„ CIGAR HOLDERS.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH FRENCH BUTTER in small Tins.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room, and a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crown practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per ph

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, and without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
120,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	160
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	585
15,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	170
8,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,501
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
30,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
3',000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	127
8',000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,553
8,000	150	all	Nil	Byce Land & Fire Co. Ld	107
1,750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,040
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	220

CALCUTTA.—31ST AUGUST 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 96-4 to 96-2, or 2-12 to 2-14 discount and one piece of a lakh at Rs. 97-0, or 3 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 103-14 to 106-3.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-8 to 106-10, and small sums at Rs. 106-12.

5½ per cents, large sums, at Rs. 113-4, the market closed firm with buyers.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.

Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs. 62.

Punjab Bank shares, at Rs. 80.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th Aug., 1870.

Open 1,184¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	65,118	4	
Merchandize	1,35,152	13	3
Electric Telegraph	765	9	0
Earth Trains	2,420	12	0
Total Rs.	2,03,457	6	7
Corresponding week last year open 872¼ miles Total Rs.	1,65,538	7	11
Increase	37,918	14	8

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Chamberlin, Captain, Rifle Brigade, from Aldershot.

Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

Sutton, Conductor Ordnance Department, on furlough, from England.

Cracroft, Lieutenant, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Jubbulpore.

Douglas, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

Baily, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ellichpore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Tremenheere, Major-General, Chief Engineer, on duty, to Poona.

Rostron, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

Chamberlin, Captain, Rifle Brigade, to join, to Dinapore.

Thorpe, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 30.)

Major W. S. Drever, Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, privilege leave for one month.

Captain W. H. Hoskins, Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant W. H. St. A. Wilton, Acting Superintendent of Police in the Ganjam District, preparatory leave for thirty days.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Rev. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, M. A., Chaplain of Ootacamund, privilege leave for three months.

Major Henry Daniel Cloete, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras.

The Reverend Henry Pigot James, B.A., Chaplain of Berar, to be Chaplain of Ootacamund.

The Reverend John Bowden Trend, M. A., Chaplain of Cannanore, to act as Chaplain of Berar.

The Reverend James Francis Browne, to be Chaplain of Cannanore.

Lieutenant W. H. Coaker, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade.

Mr. J. D. Grant, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade.

Mr. W. Hughes, Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade.

Mr. J. Grime, Supervisor of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation.

Mr. Cecil Henry Thomas Norfor, passed student of the Civil Engineering College, to be Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation.

Mr. Arthur Hunter, passed student of the Civil Engineering College, to be Assistant Engineer of the third grade, on probation.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Cadre 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Francis Paske Harvey Bird, Captain in Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieutenant Thomas Morris Jenkins, of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, Quarter Master 3 th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, with benefits of present rank, from the 17th June 1869, the date of his appointment on probation, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

2nd Captain H. W. Garnault, of the Royal Bengal Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, medical certificate, for two years.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 13th August.

The following removals are ordered :—

Captain L. C. Desborough from 1st Wing Subaltern 5th N. I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th N. I.

Lieut. H. L. Berkley from 2nd Wing Subaltern 5th N. I. to 1st Wing Subaltern 5th N. I.

Lieut. A. W. H. Hornsby from 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th N. I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 5th N. I., to continue to officiate as Adjutant 5th N. I., during the absence of Lieut. Hamilton.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Native Infantry, will do duty with the 17th Native Infantry, instead of the 24th Native Infantry until the 31st October, when he will proceed to join the 11th.

Lieutenant R. Hunter, General List, from attached 37th Grenadiers, to attached 41st Regiment Native Infantry—to join.

G. O. C. C. dated 14th July 1870, detailing Captain R. Cook, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, for duty with his Regimental Depot, is cancelled.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that Lieutenant E. D. Shafto has been transferred from the 21st Brigade to No. 7 (Officers') Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant R. F. Willoughby, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, at present doing duty at the Convalescent Depot, Wellington, is directed to rejoin his regiment—on duty at the public expense.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Colonel A. L. Steele, from 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 2nd Native Infantry to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 6th N. I.—To remain Officiating Commandant 2nd Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel. P. L. Holmes, from 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 6th Native Infantry, to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 17th Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel. A. Prichard, from Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 2nd Native Infantry, to 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 2nd Native Infantry.

Leave of absence :—

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Rishton, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 1st N. I., from 30th August to 15th October 1870, in extension of privilege leave—Neilgherries, private affairs.

18th Hussars.—Captain F. A. S. Mannock, in extension for 10 days, to enable him to join.

Medical Dept.—Surgeon-Major J. G. Gibbs, in extension till the 30th August 1870—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.t
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Polly	Petherick	Mauritius, August 14.
	Maggie Trimble	Tinmouth	Glasgow, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	East	Callender	Rangoon.
	John Pascock	Finley	Rangoon.
	Letitia	Nacopia	Mozambique and Zanzibar.
	Futtay Salam	Morean	Calcutta via Malabar Coast.
	Comorin (s)	Osborne	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	Birmingham	Hogg	Liverpool, March 29.
	Khandeish	Scantt	Liverpool, June 2.
31	Comova (s)	Hyde	Liverpool, July 12.
	Lalla Rookh	Willie	Colombo, August 19.

Aug. DEPARTURE.

30 Bolivar ... ...

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

28	Sea Queen	...	Negapatam.
	Satara (s)	...	Bombay.
29	New Margaret	...	Pondicherry.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

28	Peveril of the Peak	...	Rangoon.
30	Satara (s)	...	Calcutta

Passengers arrived per Satara, s.s.—Mrs Paddy, Mr Hamilton and child.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the exclusive transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 oz. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 oz. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on September 14 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DE LIMA—September 3rd, at Chinchpoogly, Mrs. Joseph A. De Lima, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

GILMORE—August 31st, at 2-5, Bow Bazaar Street, the wife of Charles Gilmore, Esq., English master, Armenian Philanthropic Academy, of a son.

PARTRIDGE—August 29th, at No. 4, Middleton Row, the wife S. B. Partridge, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Army, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MILLS—August 27th, at Vepery, the wife of Mr. John Mills, of a son.

DEATHS.

NORFOR—August 28th, at Cuddalore, Benjamin Thomas, eldest son of Captain Robert Wright Norfor, Indian Navy, of Dover, England, aged 55 years.

POCHIN—August 30th, at Salem, Charles Norman Pochin, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate of Salem, aged 44.

KELLY—August 29th, at Arcot, Laura Alice Ruth, aged 1 year and 7 months, child of Lieutenant James Kelly, Paymaster Pensioner.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS—August 26th, at Etawah, the wife of Mr. W. Edwin Brooks, C.E., of a daughter.

GRAVES—August 30th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. Henry Graves, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

NARAIN SINGH—August 28th, suddenly, at Benares, Rajah Sir Deo Narain Singh, K.C.S.I.

BEATSON—August 25th, at Fay Lodge, Simla, at the residence of his mother, Mr John Walter Beatson, aged 35 years 1 month and 17 days.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The WEEKLY PRACTICES will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY the 7th inst., in the Town Hall, at 5½ P.M.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

FIFTY days have elapsed since the declaration of war by France; and a great army commanded by a Marshal of the Empire is shut up in Metz; a great army commanded by a Marshal of the Empire has capitulated at Sedan; and the Emperor of the French, "the head and front of this offending," is a prisoner in the camp of the King of Prussia. These events are without parallel in modern history. Eleven years ago, on a hot July morning, the Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to the Emperor of Austria, and between the whiffs of a cigarette, made peace without consulting his allies. Then he was the victor in a great battle, and he was moderate and magnanimous. Now, he has been worsted in every encounter, he has been obliged to relinquish the command of his armies, and finally to relinquish personal liberty. It is three centuries and a half, wanting five years, since Francis I. was captured at Pavia by the soldiers of a German monarch. He wrote the famous words, "*Tout est perdu fors l'honneur!*" That was his despatch from the field of defeat. What sort of despatch can the unhappy man, now a prisoner of war, write to his wife, or to those whom he was wont to call his people?

We are bound to commisserate the gallant French people, whose lives, whose cities, whose broad lands, perchance, have been gamed away. The splendid imperial fabric which dazzled all eyes, has, it seems, rested on rottenness. A *régime de pots de vin* has culminated in collapse; and nothing stands ont in the campaign to save the honour of France but the shining valour of her ordinary officers and soldiers. The original vigour and hardihood of the people of France, drilled into fighting men, is the bright streak in the dark picture which has been drawn from day to day and week to week, by telegram and newspaper. The boasted military institutions, which imposed upon the world, fell to pieces at the very outset; the military ability which men thought to be supreme in France, broke down when put to the test; the campaign was lost before a shot was fired—the 6th of August, we see clearly now, settled the fate of France. The solid forward march of the Germans was naturally a surprise where there had been no prevision; and the weather-guage of battle, a resolute well-planned, well-supported initiative, lost on the 6th, was never re-gained. The French had a brief interval of breathing time between the 6th and the 10th of August, and the Emperor, apparently, might have retreated to the Meuse; but whether it were irresolution, or a wish to show a bold front to cover the retreat of Macmahon, he lingered until the golden moment had passed by never to return. His subsequent movements, the march to Sedan, close to the Belgian frontier, one of the last places likely to be visited by the eddying currents of warfare, is simply inexplicable, except on the supposition that it was a gamester's throw. The Emperor might have known, since it was patently displayed before him on the plains of France, that the man of genius who directed the German movements had determined to make armies in the field his objective, and good intelligence ought to have told the French that the German corps were so disposed as to be able to strike the Macmahon army anywhere. But the guiding spirits at French head-quarters, either overlooked this obvious fact, or seeing it, determined to stake everything on one desperate move. Had they selected a district expressly to favour their enemy, they could not have chosen one better suited to his purposes than the rocks and hills and woods of the Ardennes, out of which there was but one precarious line of retreat through French territory, and one into a neutral state. And then when he was caught in a net and brought to bay, and saw his glorious soldiers falling before his eyes in useless but noble efforts to retrieve his blunders, instead of riding into the fight and throwing away his life in the bloody tempest his will had involved, he sat down and wrote a chit, surrendering himself as a prisoner of war. A sorrier ending to a reign unprincipled in its beginning, unprincipled and selfish throughout, but not wholly wanting in glory and even solid worth, could not have been conceived by a sensational novelist. From the theatrical *baptême de feu*—as if war against an earnest people were to be made that way!—down to this pitiful yielding, not of life, but liberty, at Sedan, what a short interval in time, what an immense fall in fact! Yet the *fanfaronnade* at Saarbruck was the seed which has grown to this climax of degradation on the banks of the Meuse. Again, we say, in happy contrast to the conduct of this amateur god of war, that of the French soldier shines out as brilliantly as ever. The army of France has done its duty and deserves the thanks of the nation, from Macmahon to the youngest conscript. Witness also the fiery strivings of Bazaine's men, first to prevent themselves from being shut up, and next to cleave their way through the girdle of steel and fire around them. Witness the tough combats on the hills and on the banks of the Meuse. For the soldiers of France the world has a great respect, a great admiration; and we rejoice that *they* have done nothing to lower the reputation of their flag. But for the great gambler who has played with the fortunes of a nation for twenty years, well—for him, also, there should be some pity, for he, too, is a man. But the voices which come from "his" capital will not be voices of pity, of rage and anguish rather; the voices that come from the towns and villages of France will not utter words of consolation but shrieks of grief—France mourning for her children and refusing to be comforted. No pity in France flows out in beautiful streams for a man, who, in the supreme hour of his country's fortunes, does not "know how to die." Napoleon I. they pardoned, they worshipped, because he enriched France with the plunder of many lands, filled the pages of her history with the flashing lights of glory, strewed her streets and public places and galleries with trophies wrested from vanquished nations, and gave her warriors titles derived from battle fields in Germany, in Italy, in Russia, and Spain. But they will not pardon a man who has thrown away two fine armies in a month of warfare, and made himself the prisoner of a German King. The Second Empire of the Bonapartes set on the bloody hill sides of the Ardennes; the Emperor has lost, and—"the loser pays."

THE political question is now of more absorbing interest than the military question. Whether the war will continue—war waged by the Chamber or the Committee of Defence, or General Trochu as Commandant of Paris—or whether Strasbourg and Metz will surrender—depends on the next turn in the political game. If the Parisian mob can be kept down, it is not unlikely that a peace will be negotiated; but if the Parisians get the upper hand, they will not make peace. The question is complicated by the surrender of the Emperor. Virtually that surrender is an act of abdication, and he may have calculated that the French people may be prevailed upon to accept the Prince Imperial as Napoleon IV, if he, who has lost the legions, were out of the way. Had he entertained any hopes for himself, the Emperor would have fled before the roads were blocked, and the preference he has given to the Prussians shows that he could not trust the Parisians. General Trochu is now a man of great power, but he is simple, honest, not a Bonapartist, and will be severely tried. That he will hold down the mob so long as a soldier will obey, we do not doubt; but if the telegrams are correct, the respectable mob is armed, and only the rouglis are without arms. While we write, not a line has arrived showing the condition of Paris. At the date of the last telegram before us (Saturday), the people there were ignorant of the catastrophe at Sedan; but soon after that telegram started in its way the storm must have burst, and we shall soon learn something of how the news was received.

So far we had written when the telegrams from Paris, bearing the early Sunday dates, arrived. It will be seen that they set forth the announcements of the Government and the opinions of the journals; tell of the spirit of the Chambers, but nothing of the spirit of the people. Resistance to the last—Paris to be made a Saragossa—fresh armies round the capital and behind the Loire—such is the vehement answer of official Paris to the surrender at Sedan. Does it breathe the spirit of the French people? No doubt; since, although they have no Emperor worth fighting for they have still France. Yet why did not the French Ministers speak the truth and say that the Emperor they once had did not fall into the hands of his enemies in battle, but yielded himself a prisoner of war after battle. We can only suppose that the Bonapartists who form the Ministry either did not know the truth or thought that "Emperor taken prisoner in battle," would read better and tell more favourably for the dynasty, than "Emperor has given himself up to the King of Prussia." Really the people of Bombay receive truer information than the people of Paris! It remains to be seen whether this Imperialist Ministry can hold its ground, now that the head of Imperialism has gone to reside in a German town. It is worthy of note that the telegrams do not mention either the Empress or the utterly unprized Prince Imperial. Poor mother, poor child!

IN another column will be found an important telegram from Simla, announcing that the "September Manifesto" of the Government of India appeared in Saturday's *Gazette of India*. It is late; the surplus is small; the income-tax is *not* to be reduced; but the Olympians are good enough to promise, with a saving clause covering the "unforeseen," to reduce the rate in March. It is remarkable that the Government of India, which leaves the "unforeseen" out of the account when dealing with expenditure, should always keep such a keen eye upon it in dealing with taxation. We shall not get the *Gazette* until the middle of the week, and must reserve comments.

SIR DONALD MCLEOD is expected at Bombay on the 14th inst., en route for England.

COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I., has been confirmed in the appointment of Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

WE learn from the "North China Herald," that one of the victims of the Tientsin massacre was a young Irish lady,—a Miss Alice Sullivan.

THE "Indian Daily News" hears, "that by a resolution recently passed by the Government of India, it has been ruled that officers of the several High Courts of Judicature will not be entitled to privilege leave as officers of other departments under Government, on the ground that the former enjoy about six months' vacation in a year, including Sundays, while the latter only about three months."

THE "Pioneer" hears from Simla that the movements of the Viceroy are still uncertain. "It is, however, generally understood that Lord Mayo is personally desirous of an early return to Calcutta, but that the Politicals advise His Excellency to pay, before going down, a visit to Rajpootana. It is then very probable that a compromise will be effected in the shape of a short tour through Central India, with halts of a couple of days or so at the points of principal interest, the intermediate distances being taken at a gallop. Under no circumstances, we learn, will any State ceremony find favour, some half a dozen officers at the most accompanying the Viceroy. These will be selected, we presume, by their powers of physical endurance."

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Norman Pochin, Collector and Magistrate of Salem, in the Madras Presidency. He entered the service in 1848, and was thus within two years of becoming entitled to his annuity. "Born and brought up in the county of Leicestershire, where his father held the family estates of Birkby, Misterton, and Edmond Sharpe, in the midst of the finest hunting country in England, the late Mr. Pochin," says the "Madras Mail," "early became an excellent horseman, an accomplishment which, together with a love of field sports in general, he retained to the last. Like many Indian officials, Mr. Pochin was looking forward to retiring to England and to living once more amongst the scenes and pursuits of his earlier years. But his case is only one amongst far too many in this tropical land where death steps in and prevents the English goal being reached just as the Indian service race has been well nigh run."

CONTINUED UNEASINESS IN CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 2-21 P.M.

The steamer Deccan has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 18th, Singapore on the 25th, and Penang on the 28th August.

Negociations connected with the Tientsin tragedy remain in the same position, failing instructions from Europe.

A feeling of insecurity prevails at all the ports, increased by inaction.

The presence of British and French Ministers and the two Admirals at Tientsin quickened Tsengkwofan in his enquiry as to the complicity of the Tientsin Mandarins.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON A PRISONER—MACMAHON'S ARMY CAPITULATED.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 2-55 P.M.

An official German despatch from Saint Barbe, near Metz, dated Thursday night, states that Bazaine had been engaged since Wednesday morning with his whole army against our First Army Corps, Kimmer's Division, and the Fourth Landwehr Division, Prince Frederick Charles commanding.

The battle lasted all day and night, and was continued to-day, when Marshal Bazaine was driven back at all points.

The French displayed great bravery.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER, APT.

The Prussians announce that the battle of the 30th frustrated the French attempt to relieve Metz. Thirty guns and 7,000 prisoners were captured.

Telegrams from Brussels announce that in the fighting on Thursday the French captured 30 guns.

It is reported that fighting was continued on Friday (to-day).

The German people have signed addresses protesting against foreign intervention in peace negotiations.

PARIS, 3RD SEPTEMBER, MORNING.

No official intelligence has been received from the seat of war to-day.

French accounts state that Macmahon prevented the Prussians from reaping a substantial advantage from the surprise of Failly's Corps on the 30th or 31st. The Prussians, it is declared, were repulsed with enormous loss. Fighting continued all day yesterday (Friday), and it is rumoured that the French were victorious. The same accounts state that Bazaine is marching towards Macmahon.

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 9-55 A.M.

The King of Prussia telegraphs to the Queen of Prussia before Sedan under date Friday afternoon as follows :—

"A capitulation whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war has just been concluded with General Wimpfen in command, vice Macmahon wounded. The Emperor has only surrendered himself to me, since he has no command, and left everything to the Regency in Paris. His place of residence I shall appoint after an interview, which will immediately take place."

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER, APT.

Seven hundred Prussians and two thousand French soldiers, having entered Belgian territory, have laid down their arms.

The Strasbourg garrison have made sorties, but were repulsed.

By British Indian Cable.

PARIS, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 2-20 A.M.

A Proclamation of the Ministers to the French people has been issued announcing that after a three days' struggle sustained by Marshal Macmahon against the enemy's forces to the number of 300,000 men, 4,000 French troops had been taken prisoners. General Wimpfen who had replaced Macmahon (who is dangerously wounded) had signed a capitulation. The Emperor was taken prisoner during the conflict.

The proclamation goes on to say that these reverses do not shake the courage of France. Paris is in a state of defence, and in a few days a new army will be under the walls of the city. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire, and Government, in accord with it powers, is taking such measures as are required by the gravity of events.

PARIS, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 6-25 A.M.

In the Senate last night M. Jerome David announced that Marshal Bazaine had failed in his attempts to break through the Prussian lines round Metz. Macmahon, he said, after vainly endeavouring to join Bazaine had been driven to Sedan. Several days' fighting had taken place with alternate success and reverses.

The Minister expressed the confidence of the Government in receiving the energetic support of the Corps Legislatif, and continued—"France still has resources to redeem the present misfortune. Paris will be defended to the uttermost in its forts, its streets, and from house to house. Rather than surrender our Capital we will bury ourselves in its ashes."

A similar declaration was made in the Corps Legislatif, and the determination to maintain resistance was passionately applauded both in the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

The same spirit is manifested by the journals.

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

In the Manchester market firmer prices check business.

7 lbs Shirtings, fair ordinary qualities, 8s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do. do. do. 9s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist do. do. 1s. 1d.

THE WAHABEE CASE.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 9-15 A.M.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Norman made an order in the Wahabee case, that the prisoners Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan were to enter into a bond of Rs. 2,500 each, with one surety each to the same amount, and that they should prosecute the charges against the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in the Queen's Bench in England.

Upon completion of the bonds, the prisoners are to be discharged under a writ of *main prise*.

THE FINANCES AND THE INCOME-TAX.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIMLA, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE Financial Statement for the last year is published in to-day's *Gazette of India*. It shows a very trifling surplus.

There is also a reply to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce published. It courteously argues the impossibility of immediate alteration of the income-tax, admits its undesirability under ordinary circumstances, and promises, unless in the case of an unforeseen emergency, to reduce the rate next March.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 4th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 3rd Sept., 2-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Sept., 4 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd Sept., 8-6 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Sept., 12-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. REVISED SCALE OF SALARIES.

APPENDED are paragraphs 1 to 7, and 9 and 11, from a Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 13th January 1862.

Para. 1. The Governor General in Council observes that a liberal scale of salaries was fixed in 1865 for the superior officers of the Education Department in Bengal, and having regard to the urgent and increasing demands on the funds available for education it is not desirable to raise that scale.

2. Adverting also to the expediency of employing native agency more extensively in the Education Department, it is not necessary to regulate the salaries of appointments below those in the classified scale of the Bengal Education Department with any special object of attracting to them gentlemen from English universities.

3. The classified scale in Bengal does not embrace officers of lower grade than assistant inspectors of schools and professors in colleges which are organised for training students for the B.A. degree of the Calcutta University. The head masters of high schools which educate up to the standard of the first examination in arts, though they are eligible to appointments in the list, are excluded from it as head masters, and its benefits are denied also to professors of law who retain their practice at the bar. These principles must be maintained in extending the Bengal scale to the remainder of the three Presidencies.

4. The annexed schedule A. shows the existing educational appointments, in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the minor administrations in the Bengal Presidency, and the Berars which come within the Bengal scheme of classified appointments. The Governor General in Council has determined to recommend to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India the revised salaries for those appointments which are shown in the schedule.

5. For the appointment of Director, the revised salaries may be summarised as follows, viz :—

	Present Scale.			Revised Scale.			
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching the maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Years for reaching the maximum.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bengal	2,000	2,500	10	2,000	2,500	10	N.B.—All the revised salaries are exclusive of travelling allowance.
Madras	2,000	2,500	...	2,000	2,250	5	
Bombay	2,500	2,000	...	2,000	2,500	10	
	A						
N. W. Provinces	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	2,250	5	
Punjab	1,000	1,500	...	1,500	2,000	5	
Central Provinces	1,500	1,200	5	1,250	1,500	5	A—Inclusive of travelling allowance.
Oudh	800	1,000	...	1,000	1,250	5	
Berars	1,000	1,500	...	1,250	1,500	5	
British Burmah	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	1,250	5	
Total	13,8.0	15,200	...	14 000	17,000	...	

6. The appointment in the Bombay Presidency having been vacated by Sir A. Grant, and a successor not having been permanently appointed, the Government of Bombay should be informed that the officer who may be permanently nominated will be limited to the reduced scale of salary, should it be approved of by the Secretary of State.

1st Class, Rs. 1,250, rising to Rs. 1,500 in three years, viz :—
1st year ... Rs. 50
2nd ,, ... ,, 100
3rd ,, ... ,, 100
2nd Class, Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,250 in three years as above.
3rd Class, Rs. 750, rising to 1,000 in four years, viz., Rs. 50 after end of 1st and 2nd years, and Rs. 75 after end of 3rd and 4th years.
4th Class, Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 750 by an annual increase of Rs. 50.

7. The revised salaries of Inspectors, Principals, and Professors on the scale noted in the margin, may be summarised as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
Bengal	No change.				
Madras	1	2	5	5	13
Bombay	1	2	6	4	13
N. W. Provinces	1	1	3	8	13
Punjab	...	2	3	3	8
Central Provinces	...	...	2	1	3
Oudh	...	...	1	1	2
Berars	...	...	1	...	1
British Burmah	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	7	21	22	53

9. In addition to the foregoing appointments, the Government of India will be prepared to allot two professors, in the 4th class, for the Elphinstone College, Bombay Presidency, on the Local Government giving effect to the retrenchments which were indicated in the Financial Resolution No. 2212, dated 27th August 1867, and to allow two assistant inspectors in the 4th class, for the same Presidency on the general revenues being relieved of the charge for vernacular schools of the lower grades, which was imposed on them in 1864 in the absence of an educational cess, but which should cease at the earliest practicable period now that the cess is being levied in the Bombay Presidency.

11. The aggregate additional charge consequent on increasing the salaries of existing appointments to the extent above-mentioned, will be Rs. 52,512 yearly at the minimum, or Rs. 1,75,512 at the maximum.

LOSS OF THE ELIZABETH FLEMING.

WE have received the following particulars of the loss by fire of the Elizabeth Fleming, of Glasgow, commanded by Captain Anderson, late of the ship City of Ningpo, and well known in Bombay. The Elizabeth Fleming, an iron vessel belonging to Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co., Glasgow, was destroyed by fire in lat. 37 23 N., long 18 23 W. She left Glasgow on the 1st of July with a general cargo for Rangoon. About nine a.m. on the 14th July smoke was observed on board the ship, and it was supposed to originate from the coals which were in the bottom of the hold. The crew, 23 in number, were all called, and water was applied to the fire which appeared to be concentrated about four beams abaft the after hatch. The smoke gradually became more intense and the crew were obliged to retire. They then changed their position and applied water to the fire, but were again obliged to retire, they being nearly suffocated. The crew then mustered on deck, when the carpenter cut holes to enable them to pour in water about the fire. After congratulating themselves that the fire had been almost extinguished, the flames burst out with great vehemence in another part of the ship, and water was immediately thrown into the lower apartments at the cabin skylights. Latterly, however, the fire reached the apartment where the spirits were kept, and in an instant the flames spread rapidly. The crew were in great danger, and one portion set to work to confine the fire, while the other got the boats in readiness. They suffered severely from the smoke, which was suffocating in the extreme, and after lashing the wheel they were equally divided in the three boats. The boats kept within a short distance of the vessel for about 21 hours, when the ship Jerusalem, of Aberdeen, Captain Largie, picked up the crew. The following is Cap

UNEASINESS AT ALLAHABAD.

Two letters from Allahabad, dated the 30th August, mention the circumstance of that "station" having been thrown into a description of panic the evening previous, owing to some vague rumours of a contemplated "rise," whatever that may mean, among the natives that night. Our correspondents do not say that there was any real occasion for the alarm, in which natives as well as Europeans indulged, but there it was; and we may be permitted to remark with reference to it that a panic is about the most awkward defence one can make under any danger. Our readers are aware that there is much uneasiness abroad; but, as we are informed, the natives believe that the "Europeans" will attack them and quake in fear, while the "Europeans" believe that the natives will fall upon them, and by arming and talking increase the confusion. For obvious reasons, we for the present withhold the information that has reached us.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 1.

The (Allahabad) Magistrate has addressed a letter to several of the most influential persons resident in Cannington, requesting them to assist him in allaying the uneasiness still prevailing in that quarter. He states that neither the Major-General nor he himself has been able to discover any cause whatever for the apprehensions entertained, and he trusts that since the General has placed some troops in the new barracks,—not in any way induced to do so by a knowledge of possible danger, but simply to re-assure the civil station,—families will remain quietly in their houses at night. He points out the obvious insecurity to property arising from deserted bungalows, and hints that these unnecessary migrations are not calculated to increase the respect in which we are held.—*Pioneer*, September 1.

Several bundles of old records and printed papers were recently stolen from a Government office in Allahabad. A duftree and a peon turned out to be the offenders. The bulk of the papers were narratives relating to the mutiny of 1857, which might have obtained a good price among certain natives. The theft of the papers is another sign of the times.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE WAHABEE CASE.

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN'S DECISION.

Mr. Justice Norman delivered judgment yesterday (Aug 29) on the application made on behalf of Ameer Khan for the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. After referring to the facts of the case and to the admission of the Advocate-General that Dr. Fawcus was a British subject, he added that it was admitted that the arrest in Calcutta had taken place under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. The Advocate General here intervened and informed his Lordship that he had said the arrest was under the *sanction* of the Governor-General. Referring to the protest of the Advocate-General against the Court taking cognizance of the matter as a matter of State, relating to acts done under the authority of the Governor-General, he distinguished the case from that of the *Maharanee of Lahore*, and stated that he found no authority depriving the Municipal Courts of the power of investigating a case when a wrong was alleged to have been committed on a subject in time of peace. He cited *Fabrigas vs. Mostyn* in support of his decision. His Lordship then declared that the question was one of vital importance, because since 1862 in this Court had the power to issue writs of *Habeas Corpus* the power of applying to the Court of Queen's Bench had been taken away by 26 Vict. Therefore, if he had the power to issue the writ and refused it, the prisoners would be deprived of every remedy.

His Lordship decided that the Court had power to issue writs of *Habeas Corpus* into the Mofussil. All laws passed antecedent to 1726 were, he thought, of force in Calcutta with respect to British subjects. He added that a native of India inhabiting Calcutta had a right to all the privileges of Englishmen. He had placed himself under the protection of the Crown and was bound by all the English laws. Glancing over the history of the manner in which the E. I. Company had acquired their mofussil possessions, he held, that besides its jurisdiction in Calcutta the Supreme Court was a great Court of Judicature for Bengal, that British subjects and their servants were under English law, and that writs might have issued out of the Supreme Court addressed even to natives in the mofussil.

In 1773, may native subjects had the benefit of the English laws, and he said, that if the Charter had not provided that writs of *Habeas Corpus* should issue into the mofussil then the Charter of 1773 would not have provided for the due administration of justice. He further ruled that 56 Geo. III. c. 100 extended to India as regards those provisions which are of general application.

The English law provided three remedies for wrongs of the nature now complained of—a civil action, a criminal action, and the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. By 21 Geo. III. c. 70 the first two rights have been taken away as against the Governor-Generalin Council, but the third right still remains, and it appears was assured by the Act itself. Since that date the Supreme Court had constantly and consistently exercised that power, and nothing but an act of the Imperial Legislature could now suspend its administration. He felt himself bound by the previous decisions, and even had he been of a different opinion he would have felt himself bound by them till they were over-ruled by a higher court; but he did not think that those decisions were erroneous, and was surprised to hear the objection taken.

Regulation III. of 1818, he held, was enacted under 37 Geo. III. c 142, and was only applicable to natives residing in the mofussil. Act 34 of 1850 did not extend the right of arrest. In the case of Tuckut Roy it had been decided that Regulation III was not an illegal enactment, that it was not contrary to Magna Charta, and that it did not affect the unwritten law whereon may depend the allegiance of the subject. The Common Law had, however, never been introduced into the mofussil, and that case was very different from the one now under consideration. The law, as enacted by Act III. of 1858, was very different. There was no restriction in its application, and it extends to all subjects of the Crown in India. It is stated that the powers given by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 85 do not authorize the enactment of Act III. of 1858 as it is an Act violating the prerogative of the Crown and contrary to those unwritten laws on which allegiance depends. The Acts declaratory of the unwritten laws are Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Act authorizing the abolition of the Star Chamber, the *Habeas Corpus* Act of 31 Car. II. &c. If it be true as laid down in *Calvin's* case (7 Coke) that allegiance and protection are reciprocal, then the breach of the duties of the Crown in not protecting the subject would dissolve the subject of his allegiance, and it would be strange if a limited legislature could pass laws trenching on the fundamental principles of Government. It is admitted, however, that a public right may be relaxed in times of danger in England, as by a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. But the unwritten laws are more flexible in their nature, and may often be relaxed if circumstances render it necessary.

The question then arises as to whether Regulation III. of 1818 falls within the principle. The Advocate General pointed out the circumstances of the country at the time when Regulation III. was enacted. Mr. Ingram showed that in 1818 there were numerous powerful feudatories nominally subject to the British Government. Act III. of 1858 was passed at a time when the country was infested by fanatics and disaffected persons. Driven out of the mofussil they would take refuge in Calcutta. The danger then to the State from such men would need to be provided against. But it is said that the Regulation is not temporary; but the danger is not temporary, and the Legislature might have entrusted power to Government suitable to the circumstances of the nation. He was therefore of opinion that Act III. of 1858 was not *ultra vires* of the Legislature.

The question, however, he said was of such importance that he might have issued the writ in order to have the question argued further; but 21 Geo. III. c. 70 excludes the Governor-General from being responsible to any Court in India for his public acts, and makes the orders of the Governor-General in Council a sufficient discharge from any suit, act, or process. The warrant under the order of the Governor-General would therefore prevail against the order of the Court, and the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail would be bound to disobey the order of the Court. He did not therefore think it his duty to grant the writ, and the rule would therefore be discharged.

Mr. Anstey then moved for a writ of *main prise* since that was now the only remedy left to him. He distinguished the circumstances under which the writ is granted from those under which the writ *de otio et acia* and the writ of *Habeas Corpus* were allowed. The writ was granted in case there were some weighty causes for the arrest which it was not convenient to divulge at the time. Taking for granted that a charge would be preferred at some time the prisoner was released on the security of two *mainpernors*. Ameer Khan was willing to produce *mainpernors* who would stand security in any amount and with their persons to produce him any where at any time to answer any charges that might be laid against him. That having been done he was entitled to the writ as a matter of right. Mr. Anstey concluded by pleading for the release of his client. No loss or danger could accrue to the Government from granting the writ, while its refusal would ruin the business of his client and perchance hasten his death.

The rule *nisi* in the matter of Hashmadad Khan was discharged. Mr. Anstey also applied for the writ of *main prise* in this case.—*Calcutta Examiner*.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Philharmonic Society.—It will be seen from an advertisement that the weekly practices will be resumed on Wednesday the 7th inst., in the Town Hall, at 5½ P.M.

The S. S. Comorin, Captain D. G. Osborne, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Golf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. George Peck, Colonel Gilbert, and Assistant Apothecary Roaue. For Muscat—Mr. Goolam Hoosein Hajee Fakeer. For Bushire—Mr. Kakhusroo Meharehan. And twenty deck passengers.

The Ship Glenlora.—The following appears in the *Shipping Gazette* relative to the ship Glenlora, Captain Edwards:—"Mauritius, July 1.—The Glenlora, from Rangoon for Falmouth, which put in here dismasted, May 17, is being refitted throughout; of her cargo a quantity has had to be destroyed, and a further portion has been sold, so that but a small part remains for reshipment."

A case under the Municipal Act.—Pandoo Mahadoo, a Bhundaree, was placed before Mr. Showell in the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, charged with burning a corpse near the Darawy Fort, Mahim, on the 1st instant, in a place not registered or licensed by the Municipal Commissioner as a burning ground. Mr. Inspector West appeared on behalf of the Municipality. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined ten rupees.

A Querulous Loafer.—On Saturday a loafer named Bradford was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee charged with assaulting a native shopkeeper. Ramdass, or whatever his name was, had been sitting at his shop door when prisoner went up and abused him. Of course he shricked as loud as he could, and then his assailant took to his heels. An indefatigable policeman, however, captured him, and Bradford was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or go to prison for a fortnight.

Fraudulent Confession of Desertion.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Showell, George Pearson, an European, was charged at the instance of Corporal Mitchell, of the 95th Regiment, with fraudulent confession of desertion from H. M.'s 71st Regiment. The corporal stated that he had been merely sent in charge of the case and knew nothing of it. Prisoner did not know the names of the colonel, or corporal of his company, or any officer of the 71st Regiment at the time of the alleged desertion, or anything to show that his confession of being a deserter was true. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide by a Parsee.—On Friday afternoon a Parsee named Cooverjee Byramjee, owner of hack buggies, committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. On the day in question, about 11 o'clock, he returned home and went into his room as usual. Shortly afterwards his mother went to him and asked him to take his meal, but he refused to take anything as he felt unwell. He appeared to be very sleepy. The mother suspected something wrong and asked him whether he had taken opium or any other intoxicating substance, but he denied having done so. Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khorey, who treated him, tried all his remedies, but to no avail. The man died about 4 P.M. the same day. On going to his cupboard after his death the mother found a tumbler containing a large quantity of opium and water. Deceased had lost a good deal of money, and he had often said that he would destroy himself as he was tired of his life. A coroner's jury was empanelled on the body on Saturday at Chunduwady, when the above facts were elicited. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The pigeon shooting at the Gymkhana was very good on Thursday evening, four sweeps at five birds each were shot off—two failing to Captain Feredy, one to Colonel Thompson, and one to Mr. Atkins. the birds were first rate.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 3.

We hear arrangements are actually in progress to make the Exhibition of next year an accomplished fact. At present the arduous undertaking is being formed under the skill and care of Dr. Bhau Daji.—*Mitrodaya*, Sept. 4.

After all the acrimony displayed by our local contemporaries, the Government has decided on the removal of the Female Normal School from Bombay to Poona.—*Ibid.*

The Ganpati Holidays.—We are passing through the Ganpati festival. This is an occasion for feasts and rejoicing which could be utilized in various ways. At present, the votaries appear content to divide their time between dull *Haridasses* and the dancing girls of the town. The latter appear to be in as great favour as ever, a fact which is suggestive of some sober thoughts as to our progress in civilization and enlightenment.—*Native Opinion*, Sept. 4.

All Hindus, except infants who have not completed their first year, and Sannyasis of all classes except the *Kutichaka* (*i. e.*, those who live in permanent cottages, and subsist on provisions supplied by their relatives) should be burnt according to Hindu law; and there are no castes excepted from this provision. Even the lepers are to be burnt after being buried for a certain time. Any proposition therefore to facilitate the cremation of the dead ought to meet with the support of those who may have a voice in the matter.—*Ibid.*

Rumour has it that Mr. Chisholm Anstey is ambitious of a High Court Judgship—would Mr. Chisholm Anstey like the moon? There will be a vacancy in the Calcutta Bench when Sir Charles Hobhouse goes home in the spring, another in these provinces when Mr. Justice Ross retires; but numerically there will be then be more than sufficient Judges for the work required, and it seems improbable that the vacancies will be filled up. This, however, can hardly concern Mr. Anstey. Nor is it wholly to the point that many a tempestuous advocate has merged into dignity and decorum under the restraint of the ermine. *Litera scripta manet*, and so long as the *Englishman* and Mr. Anstey exist, will Mr. Anstey remain what he is.—*Pioneer*.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice Lloyd presiding, issues were settled in the case brought by Merbace against her husband Dadabhoy Rustomjee, in which she applies for a decree of nullity of marriage, under section 28 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act (Act XV. of 1865.) The case will be heard before delegates on the 1st October next.

BOMBAY POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We have been informed that Major G. Battye, officiating Post Master General of Bombay, has applied to Government for furlough leave for two years, commencing from the 1st of November next. It is not known who will be nominated to act for him during his absence. The probability is that the selection will be from outside as in the case of the office of the Post Master General of Bengal, Mr. Tweedie, officiating Magistrate of Pubna, having been appointed to act in the place of Mr. C. K. Dove, officiating Post Master General of Bengal, who has obtained privilege leave for three months.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Aug. 30.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

In the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 18th August last, Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Lloyd disposed of the case of the Queen *vs.* Oojumlal Joitaram.

The defendant has can charged before Mr. Grant, full power Magistrate of Ahmedabad, with contempt of Court, and fined twenty rupees, or, in default, to suffer fourteen days' imprisonment. Mr. Grant, in giving decision, said—"The proceedings are taken under section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused has been guilty of contempt of Court punishable under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code and alternativeiy under the above section. The facts constituting the contempt are recorded below. The accused applied to be allowed to appear as Mookhtiar on behalf of the accused Mooljee Shumbhoo. After hearing his application, the Court disallowed it and directed him to leave the Court. The accused, in spite of warnings, persisted in interrupting the proceedings by vociferations from outside. The Court has no alternative but to fine the accused. The Court directs that Oojumlal Joitaram do pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, undergo fourteen days' imprisonment in the civil jail, under section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The offence was committed on this day (19th August 1869) and cognizance taken of it before the rising of the Court on the same day."

On the 2nd August 1870, or nearly a year after the proceedings before the full-power Magistrate, the acting District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, Mr. A. Borradaile, forwarded them for the orders of the High Court, remarking that the omission on the part of the full-power Magistrate to record the offender's statement was at variance with the directions in section 163 of the code, and rendered the proceedings illegal. For this reason, the High Court annulled the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be refunded to the accused.

CHARGE OF FURIOUS DRIVING.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Soonderdas Valjee, a Hindoo merchant, was charged at the instance of Mr. Souter, Commissioner of Police, with driving his vehicle at Warden Road on Friday last, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

Mr. Souter said—I am the Commissioner of Police. At about half-past 6, or 7 o'clock last night, I heard a buggy coming from the direction of Mahaluxmee, driven at a furious pace. I looked round and saw the horse in a gallop. I had no mounted policeman to send after him. The man went a little way, but I saw him turn up on the reclaimed ground opposite Mr. Cleveland's house. I called to a sepoy and gave him in charge. I must have seen him for about two hundred yards coming at this pace. He passed me about two hundred yards from where he stopped; going at this pace all the while till he pulled up. There were three men in the buggy. I did not see which of them was driving. I went up and spoke to the men, but the sepoy has come to identify them.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and asked to be excused, asserting that he had not been able to pull up the horse.

The Magistrate fined the defendant twenty rupees.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 28th August to 3rd Sept. 1870.

		Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.		Mazagon.	
		In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Aug.	28 Sunday	0	0	0	44	0	12	0	26
,,	29 Monday	0	62	0	24	0	33	0	28
,,	30 Tuesday	0	30	0	47	0	15	0	16
,,	31 Wednesday	0	80	0	8	0	22	0	58
Sept.	1 Thursday	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
,,	2 Friday	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	4
,,	3 Saturday	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
For the week		1	72	1	35	0	82	1	34
Previously registered		62	96	57	20	53	66	52	54
Total fall		64	68	58	55	54	48	53	88

A FORGED CURRENCY NOTE FOR Rs. 1,000.

In the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Motecla Hurjeewun, a Hindoo broker, was charged before Mr. Showell with fraudulently using as genuine a forged document purporting to be a Government currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing the same to be forged.

Ramdyal Davidut said—I am a contractor and live in a temple at Bhooleshwer. I have known the prisoner for the last three years, during which period he lived with me. On Saturday the 20th August last, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, he asked me for change for a thousand rupee note. I gave him Rs. 800, and he gave me this note now before the Court. He told me that on the following day he would either return me the Rs. 800 or take Rs. 200 more from me. As he did not come the next day, I suspected something wrong, and on Monday following I went to the shop of Narayen Walljee. I showed him this note, and he handed it to his mehta. In consequence of what the mehta told me, I went in search of the prisoner. I found him the next day (Tuesday) near the Cowasjee Patell Tank road. I asked him about the note. I took him to my room in the temple and asked him to give back my Rs. 800 and to take back his note for Rs. 1,000. He said he had no money. As I was taking him away to deliver him over into the custody of a policeman, the *poojaree* (servant in a temple) named Girdharee, to whom I said I was going to deliver the prisoner into the charge of a policeman, asked me not to do so until certain ornaments, which he had given to the prisoner to pledge, were recovered from the Marwarree. I, the prisoner, and the *poonjaree's* man, named Koobeir, went to the Marwaree's shop to recover the ornaments. We could not recover them. I then brought the prisoner back and he was put into a room upstairs, in which I and the prisoner lived; and the *poonjaree* watched below while I went out for a short while. When I came back and went upstairs, I saw the prisoner had gone. I afterwards saw a rope hanging from the window and nearly reaching the ground, by means of which, I have reason to believe, the prisoner escaped from the room. On Friday the 26th August, I saw prisoner in a chowkee at Funnuswady. Afterwards I and the prisoner were taken to the European constable at Dhobie Talao. The same night, about 11 o'clock, the room of a Brahmin, which was pointed out by prisoner, was searched by the European constable and some policemen. Nothing was found exeept a bundle, which contained clothes and other articles. On Saturday the 27th August, the case was taken to the Mazagon police office. It was enquired into and sent here. When the prisoner escaped on the 23rd August, I reported the matter to a naique, who took me to a constable and the superintendent of police, Mr. Brown. I told him all that had happened, and showed him this note for Rs. 1,000. When the prisoner gave me this note, there were present Girdharee Bhyroopersad and Pragdas Juggonath.

Mr. E. G. Doyle said—I am a note examiner in the Currency Office. I have compared the number of this note now before the Court with the register of notes in the Currency Office. In the register the number (C 36) 37,882 is the number of a note for ten rupees and not the number of a note for a thousand rupees. The note before the Court is a forged one. The figure ten is water-marked on each side of the note. The word ten is water-marked in the centre of the note.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

TULLOCKCHUND MANOCKCHUND'S PILGRIMAGE.

It may interest some of our readers to know that the whereabouts of Mr. Tullockchand Manockchund were referred to in the High Court on Saturday. It was in the course of the cross-examination of a witness, who almost seemed to have some doubt as to his own name, which, however, he gave as Motesalil Bhugwandass. This witness was called in a case before Mr. Justice Bayley, in which Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defence. He said he was formerly a mehta to Tullockchund Manockchund, who had not absconded but was away on a pilgrimage.

Mr. McCulloch asked if Tullockchund did not leave shortly after the Aurora frauds were spoken of?

Witness replied that he did not know that.

The Judge—Possibly he never heard of the Aurora frauds.

Witness—Except that it was published in the newspapers I know nothing about that.

Mr. McCulloch—When did your master leave Bombay on a pilgrimage?

Witness—About two months ago.

The Judge—Who is in charge of the establishment—nobody?

Witness—There is no business now going on.

Mr. McCulloch—When were you last paid wages by him?

Witness—My conditions with him were——

Mr. McCulloch—When were you last paid wages?

The Judge (to the interpreter)—Tell him if he does not answer he will be fined.

Mr. McCulloch—When did you last get wages?

Witness—I last got wages about three or four months ago.

Mr. McCulloch—There was a warrant out against the brother of Tullockchand, was there not, in respect of these Aurora frauds?

The Advocate-General, who was on the side opposed to Mr. McCulloch, here remarked that he did not see what this had to do with the matter before the Court.

The Judge—The last witness's brother was transported for murder.

The Advocate General—Yes, but what this man's master's brother has to do with this case I do not see.

The Judge—I don't see any objection to the evidence, considering the cross-examination allowed in this Court; but what it is worth is another thing.

Mr. McCulloch (to witness)—Was there not a warrant out against your master's brother?

Witness—That I do not know.

Mr. McCulloch—You never heard of it?

Witness—No.

Mr. McCulloch—Did your master's brother live with your master?

Witness—He had a separate room, but they messed together.

Mr. McCulloch—Did you never hear that the brother was arrested by the police and taken away in custody?

The Advocate General—Mr. McCulloch may ask next if he knew Elmstone and Whitwell were arrested.

Mr. McCulloch—I may ask that, too, and if he answers "no" the inference can be drawn.

Witness—I never heard that my master's brother was taken away by the police.

Mr. McCulloch—Since your master left on his "pilgrimage," has not the shop been closed?

Witness—Yes.

McCulloch—And you have not been attending there?

Witness—No.

Mr. McCulloch—You are out of employ—is not that the truth—and have been so for the last two months?

Witness—At his departure Tullockchund told me that when he came back he would take me into his service again.

Mr. McCulloch—Are not you out of employ now?

Witness—I do not get wages now from anybody. I have nothing to live upon. I expect Tullockchund to come to Bombay soon.

Mr. McCulloch—Why could you not tell me that? When I asked you if you were not a mehta out of employ, why did you say you were in the service of Tullockchund Manockchund?

The Judge then, in reference to the witness's mistake in giving his name, asked him whether he had any doubt about his own name, he having at first said he was named Motceram, and afterwards corrected himself and said Motcelall.

Witness explained that he had no doubt about it. His name was Motcelal, but some called him Motceram, and hence his mistake on entering the box.

The witness then left the box.

AN INCOME TAX CASE.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 25th ultimo, a reference by the District Magistrate of Khandeish in the Queen *vs.* Ruckmee Bhawoo was considered, before Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Melvill. The defendant, it appeared, had been charged with failing to pay the amount of income tax required by a supplemental notice served on her, and the second-class Subordinate Magistrate of Tullada, who tried the case, had convicted her and ordered her to pay Rs. 17, being the amount of the tax payable by her. The District Magistrate of Khandeish submitted the case for the orders of the High Court, remarking that the Subordinate Magistrate had no jurisdiction. The High Court reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be returned.

A PSEUDO-OFFICER.

A rather interesting young man has just been taken under the protection of the Bombay police. The last name he gave was Richard Broughton, but then the selection of a name seems to have been a matter of no moment to him, for we are told he had borne many of them. Nor was that all the changes of which he was capable, he had a uniform much the same as that of an officer of the Royal Navy, and the number of commissions he is stated to have said he held whilst in Bombay is numerous. In fact we are not sure but some real officers were jealous of his roving commission, at any rate we believe some of them at present in this station took an opportunity lately of cross-questioning the young man. But all their little jealousies may now end. Broughton had a peculiar felicity in making chums at the hotels in the Fort, and getting attached to them. The second officer of the s.s. India when living in a hotel lately had the honour of his acquaintance, and one day he missed some money. It had been in a sextant case and that had been opened with a pair of scissors, and Rs. 50 note was traced to Broughton's possession. So on Saturday he was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court on a charge of theft and was remanded. Some of Broughton's other friends have missed notes and other property, and other charges may be made against him.

THE ARMY.

(FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," FRIDAY, AUG. 12.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Aug. 12.

Control Department.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed to the Supply and Transport Sub-Department from the 12th of February, 1870, except where otherwise stated, such antedate not to carry pay prior to the 12th of August, 1870:—

To be Commissaries.—(Relative Military Rank—Major.)

From Assistant-Commissary-General.—Robert Clement Major, Charles William Eichbaum, Charles Swain, Alexander Walter Turner, Charles Foster, George B. Bennett, Edward Lander Ward, Duncan Campbell Napier, William Clare Ball, and David Standen.

From Principal Purveyor.—Charles Barrett Knapp, Gregson Bridges, and James Holmes.

From Purveyor.—John L'Estrange L. Buchanan, and George Whittaker Mellish.

From Deputy-Superintendent of Stores.—J. O. Hamley, G. G. Munro, John Isaac Lilly, and William Green.

From Assistant-Superintendent of Stores.—A. H. Young, J. R. Dombrain, and H. P. Hunt.

From Barrackmaster.—J. T. Dowman.

To be Commissaries.—Supernumerary, till absorbed, retaining the pay and privileges of the rank they held under former warrants—

From Assistant-Commissary-General.—James William Murray, Robert Grey Donaldson Selby, John Mainwaring Lindsey, John Buckle Barlee, Alexander Clerk, Luke R. Castray, Arthur Stuart Baynes, Henry Clutterbuck Lewis, Robert Hadley Dundee, Croker Lovell Baker Pennell, Alfred Robert Thompson, Francis Charles Blunt, Alfred Ernest Petrie, Charles Davis O'Connor, George Hutchison Phillips, William Henry Newland, Robert Dalrymple Ross, and Forster Short.

To be Deputy-Commissaries.—(Relative Military Rank—Captain.)

From Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.—George Home Telfer, Thomas Sutton Marshall, Edward Charles Saunder, Frederick Casolani, John F. Manning, Sidney Leynet Brown, Louis George Frederick Burse, Thomas Butterworth Prisick, Wellesley Gordon Walker Robinson, Henry John Wild, Francis Innis, Robert Stancs, John Philip Wilkinson, Robert Edward Hunter, Richard Stephenson Price, Ashley Cowper Ryland, Henry William Hickman Parkinson Dreyer, Alexander Leslie Robertson, John Henry Randell, Robert Lee Matthews, Thomas Augustus Le Mesurier Henry Boucher, Arthur Middleton, William Roger Snow, Edward Dunn, Charles Walter Penrose, Nathaniel Taylor, Joseph Frederick Wallett des Barres, William Fryer, John Bates Marston, John Tremenheere Johnston, Alexander Williams Anderson, Jonathan William Elmes, Henry Spencer, Edward Reeves, William Bridgman, and Henry Haylos Mercer.

From Purveyor.—Charles E. Wrench, John Macfarlane, John Thomson, Charles Henry Toller, John Smith Ravenhill, and Voltaire Wh te.

From Deputy Purveyor.—Oswald Frederick Beale, Stephen Walter Rains, Blair Abbott, William Jones Birnie, George Johnston, Robert Cautley Baker, Saunders Adamson, John Kent Johnston, James Alexander Scott, William Macken, and William Thomas Cowley Wilton.

From Assistant Superintendent of Stores.—George Ignatius Pirkis, Henry Horatio Rathbone Hewitt, D. Gibbons, H. A. Russell, A. S. Beswick, J. Moore, E. K. Dwyer, W. F. Wright, Henry Fane Travers, Newcome Richard Raven, Maxwell Octavius Miller, John Bodychna Sparrow, M. J. Ingram, Charles Hale Rumbold, J. C. Angell, Charles Ralph, J. P. Serrurier, Henry Blakeney, C. W. Elphinstone-Holloway, Robert Mead, Gerald Edward March, J. F. Edmonstone, Stanley Rice Ingram, and Horace Hall.

From Deputy-Superintendent of Stores—Samuel Ormsby Rogers, W. Peel, T. Sparkes, George Augustus Brunett, G. C. Murray, J. Elliott, Sydney Lancey Davies Smith, C. C. Ralph, W. D. Le Gey, Alfred Keen, A. Montanaro, and Francesco Candido P. Silveira.

From Barrackmaster—E. J. Otway and W. Fuller.

To be Deputy Commissaries.—Supernumerary, till absorbed, retaining the pay and privileges of the rank they held under former warrants—

From Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.—Cecil Francis Leach, Francis Hugh Armstrong, Francis Gordon Archer, William Henry Ravenscroft, Robert Squarcley, Thomas Sadlier Brereton, John Iggiesden Tronp, Edward Thomas Price, William John Jortin Warneford, Basil Forter, John Foster Fuller, Clifford Elliot Walton, William Hughes, Archibald Robinson Gibbs, Albert Meyer, George John Parkyn, William Thomas Evans, Crofton James Uniacke, Thomas Storrar, Smith, George Lyddon Morley, Francis William Brathwaite Gattey, William Beamish, Sydney Gerald Ingalton Invite, Neil Roger, Edward Wilmot Williams, Francis John Gilbert Cook, Frederick Henry Bridgman, Charles W. B. M'Kenzie, John Blanton, Mark William Rooksby Rushton, James Tierney Skinner, Walter Henry Christie, Frederick Bazett Newton, George Beresford Deare, Henry Ferrars Huntley, Thomas Brown Stewart, James Alleyne Clarke, George Coates, Henry Longfield Ricard, and Edward T. Christie.

From Barrackmaster—R. R. Ross, W. B. Park, R. S. B. Leech, G. V. Lambe, W. H. Hawtayne, William FitzJohn Le Poer Trench, F. FitzWilliam Goldard, F. G. Frith, and G. F. Coryton.

To be Assistant-Commissaries.—(Relative Military Rank—Lieutenant.)

From Deputy Purveyor.—William Richard Taylor, Edward Godrich, James Johnston, Frederick William Page, Arthur Bull, John Davis Thwaites, John Smith Young, Marlow Sidney John Wollett, and William Monk.

From Assistant Purveyor.—G. Richards, H. Malconronne, Thomas Gilligan, James Dungey, W. B. Eldridge, William Robertson, John Spencely, Charles Frederick Flower Woods, John Oakshott Spriggs, Charles Edward Bruce, William Burke, and Edward Love.

From Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores.—W. G. Boyes, J. Oxley, Augustus Hillier, Richard Henry Chase, W. D. Bennett, Henry Taylor, James Mason, W. H. Chambers, G. M. Thorn, G. E. Lane, R. Walsh, M. J. P. Knight, E. Nicoll, E. Gatt, T. Pease, John Browne, T. J. Rawnsley, J. H. Pearson, W. S. Haldane, George Archer, Dodsworth Jeffreys, J. C. Freeburn, Dominick O'Loughlen MacDermott, Walter Booth, William Joseph Baker, T. G. Stack, H. P. Moors, P. J. C. Flynn, J. R. Herapath, J. M. Deegan, F. S. S. Fead, Henry Morgan, Robert Pearce Oliphant, John Stratton, J. A. Bristow, James Gragg Kellman, William Cleather Gordon, Richard Iago, H. J. Mills, Francis Edward Thompson, G. T. Pett, W. R. Mayo, W. H. Rowell, R. Nicholls, Frederick Pridham, H. M. Dunstan, G. A. Jolly, J. E. Taylor, Augustus Bressan Caverly, Charles E. Vanstobart, Charles S. Buchanan, Lionel Frederick Graham, Charles Day Durnford, Colin G. L. Campbell, H. N. St. George, Arthur Walter Bridgman, Robert Finlay King, Edmund Grey Skinner, Henry James Ferries, and Arthur Lindsay Mellwaine.

The undermentioned officers and gentlemen have been appointed to the Pay Sub-Department, from the 12th of February, 1870, such antedate not to carry pay prior to the 12th of August, 1870:—

To be Paymaster.—(Relative Military Rank—Major.)

From Assistant-Commissary-General.—James Knight Gould, Robert Henry Smith, Edward Archibald Ibbetson, and Theodore Ernest M'Clintock.

From Principal Purveyor.—Jame M'Innes Green and Charles John Money.

From Assistant Commissary-General.—George Rennie.

From Deputy-Superintendent of Stores.—George Carmino Holden.

From Assistant-Superintendent of Stores.—W. R. Jenney and J. D. Harry.

To be Deputy-Paymasters.—(Relative Military Rank—Captain.)

From Barrackmaster of the Second Class.—W. Peel.

From Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General.—Augustus Morton Festing, Edward Catteli, Charles D'Oyley Forbes, Edward Frederick George Greenwood, Edward Mourney, William Oakley Chislett, and Alexander Ewing.

From Purveyor.—George W. Rippon, Alfred Pope, and Thomas Warsop Cooper.

From Assistant Superintendent of Stores.—John J. Lake.

From Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores.—G. Wilgress, R. Wolfe, E. V. Raynes, T. Timbrell, William Marvin, and B. S. Pearson.

From War Office.—James A. B. O'Brien, and Herbert Hamilton Routledge.

To be Assistant-Paymasters.—(Relative Military Rank—Lieutenant.)

From Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores.—J. A. Collins, J. White, Henry Potter, J. G. Elliott, W. Dalton.

From War Office.—Edward George Pellew Mayers.

From Deputy-Assistant Superintendent of Stores—Charles Webb.

From Deputy-Purveyor.—Joseph Muskett and Robert Du Port.

From War Office.—John Thomas Westropp, Clement Bayly Griffith, Edmond Howard Georges, and George Hamilton Anson.

From Quartermaster-General's Office.—Augustus Finch Noyes.

From Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps.—William Briggs and William Blenkin Davis.

From War Office.—Frederic Treffry.

From Commander-in-Chief's Office.—John Johnson Tuck.

From Deputy Purveyor.—Richard R. Blackmore.

From Deputy Assistant Superintendent of Stores.—Thomas William Drage, George Charles Dawson Bampfield, and Michael Coen.

From Quartermaster, Commissariat Staff Corps.—Thomas William Bacon.

From Assistant Purveyor.—A. L. M'Donald, Joseph John Morris, A. H. H. M'Cachen, William Robert Kaye, Joseph Force, Paul-Dennis Costa, Edmund John Lawless.

THE WAR.

STORMY DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

At the meeting of the Corps Legislatif on Tuesday, August 9, M. Schneider being in the chair,

M. E. Ollivier addressed the Assembly. The Emperor, he said, promised that the Empress would call you together if circumstances should change. We have desired not to wait until the position of the country was compromised before calling you together. (Cries from the Left.) We have called you together at our first difficulties. Some corps of our army have been checked, but the greater portion of it has never been conquered nor even engaged. That portion that has been repulsed has been overcome by a force four or five times its number, and it has displayed in battle a sublime heroism. (Loud applause.)

M. Guyot Montpeyvoux—"Lions led by asses," as Napoleon said. (Exclamations.)

M. Arago—Disappear, and they will conquer.

M. Jules Favre—The presence of the Ministry before the Assembly is a disgrace. (Uproar.)

M. Ollivier—A glory which is at least equal to that of being conquerors. (Hear.) None of our national defences or our fortresses are weakened. Far from permitting themselves to be cast down by unexpected reverses, the country finds its spirit rising with its trials. (Applause.) We call upon you to aid us in maintaining and encouraging the national movement, and to organise the *levée en masse* of the active strength of the nation. (Interruptions from the Left. M. Arago—Any sacrifices, but without you.) All is prepared. Paris is being placed in a state of defence, and it will be provided for like a long siege. The sedentary National Guard is being organized. The Pompiers and the Customs officers will be added to the active army. All the men inscribed for maritime service who have yet six years to serve have been called in, and we are modifying the formalities attending voluntary engagements. We are filling up the gaps in our army from our disposable forces, and to do so most effectually and to collect a fresh army of 430,000 men, we propose, in the first place, to increase the Garde Mobile by calling on all the unmarried men between 25 and 30 years; to ask you to empower us, if necessary, to incorporate the Garde Mobile with the active army, together with all the disposable men of the class of 1870. In no degre flinching from the duties which are imposed upon us by existing events, we have placed Paris and the departments threatened by the enemy in a state of siege. In addition to the forces which they are employing against us, the Prussians hope to add those of our internal discords (cries from the Left), and they look upon disturbances in Paris as being worth to them another army. That hope will be disappointed.

Daily News, and thought it was very unjust to be vexing me continually when everything had already been most satisfactorily cleared up. He never spoke till we got to the railway station, when he gave orders that I should not be allowed to stir, and my papers were taken from me. The coachman who saw me sitting there asked me to get down. "No," cried one of the men who had charge of me. "He is a spy!" Upon which a crowd began to assemble before the omnibus, and cries of "A bas la Prusse; mort aux espions!" rang from every part. I waited for about half an hour, when the same man who had taken my papers returned with them. He said that they were anything but satisfactory, for while I had stated that I was the correspondent of an English paper, a letter sent from Florence and written in Italian had been found in my possession. "But," said he, "the French are not like the Prussians, and to prove this we shall let you go off." I thanked him and went into the station. Just as I was going to take my ticket the same man came up to me together with a police officer, and I was informed that special orders had been given that I should not go to Nancy, but that the police would escort me either to Boulogne or to the Italian frontier!

I said that I had not been in bed for three consecutive nights, and that if I were to take a ticket direct for either Italy or Boulogne without resting a little on the way it would knock me up completely. After much conversation between them, the police officer said that I might stop at Dijon one night and start the day after; that no harm would be done to me, and that the French were not like the Prussians, who by that time would already have eaten me up. There was no help for it; I took my ticket, and while I was waiting for the train to leave, I was besieged by a lot of people who kept continuously addressing me in German. When I was just on the point of taking my seat in the carriage, the gentleman who had escorted me from the hotel to the station made a great speech, saying that I might thank God if I got off all safe, for in Prussia if the mob had not massacred me, the police agents and the officers themselves would have done worse. Here am I now waiting the next train to Italy. The people at the hotel knew already all about me and what has happened to me. The head of the police was here last night, and asked whether I was all safe: and I was requested not to move from the hotel, because they would not be responsible for my personal safety. A very pleasant state of things indeed. The hotel is crowded with people running away from every quarter. The consternation is something dreadful. What a difference from a few days ago! Then hope and joy brightened every eye, now despair and humiliation are depicted on everybody's face, and strange, strange words of revolution, of revenge, and of treason are uttered by men of all classes and ages!—*Daily News.*

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AMONG THE CORRESPONDENTS.

At the office of the *Soir*, I hear that very faint hopes are entertained as to the safety of Edmond About; to world-wide favourites, such as he was, we affectionately drop the titles of ceremony. His last letter to a friend concluded with words, "I am just going to see the fight." It is thought that he strayed between the lines of fire, and was killed. Captured he is not, for the Prussians know nothing of him. Madame About is in Paris. As may well be believed, every means has been exhausted on both sides to obtain information of the fate of one whose loss all the world must deplore; but without result. France could better have spared a thousand of her bravest soldiers than this one brilliant writer. He was about forty years of age, I think. Whilst uncertainty hangs over his fate, it is too surely ascertained that his house at Saverne is burnt down. I shall not fail to let your readers hear the very first definite news that comes to hand concerning him. The corps of correspondents on the frontier has suffered considerably in their battles. M. Jezierski, of the *Opinion Nationale*, is believed to be dead; M. de Katow, of the *Gaulois*, is wounded; M. Chabrillat, of the *Figaro*, and M. Cardon, of the *Gaulois*, are prisoners; M. d'Avian de Piolant, of the *Français*, has vanished. M. Chabrillat received three bayonet thrusts.—*Paris Letter* of August 11, *Daily Telegraph.*

POOR EDMOND ABOUT'S LAST LETTERS.

FORBACH, Aug. 4 (3.30 P.M.).

I have kept back my letter as long as I can. Until the last moment I have been expecting some news of importance. Everybody is waiting for the seizure of Saarbruck, but Saarbruck is not yet seized. The town is really ours, because we have only to fire a few cannon-shots to raze it to the ground—a thing we shall certainly not do, being not a bit like the Prussians, but we hesitate a very long time before entering it. Neither simple civilians like myself, nor even the main body of the army, know the secret of this delay. Marshal Lebœuf is certainly a man of genius, they say—if genius is proved by patience. Perhaps we have the best reasons in the world for locking at the town and not taking it: the bridges are mined, they say; the neighbouring woods have not been examined, and nothing proves that they are not full of enemies; some houses of Saarbruck conceal, it is said, sharpshooters armed with carbines; our Generals don't care to save one or two days of time at the price of five or six hundred human lives. The reasoning is very human.

Whilst we deliberate, the town is like a city of the dead. I have never seen anything more sinister than these large buildings, handsome enough, of which all the windows are closed; these bridges over which no one crosses; these streets, wide and clean, through which, once in a quarter of an hour, passes an inhabitant furtively and in trembling. Our cannon are pointed, our mitrailleuses in battery, our advanced posts under arms, and all our camps ready to march at the first signal. Nothing stirs. We are waiting for orders from the great chiefs.

I wished to return, at any cost, to that little field of battle which commands Saarbruck, but I found the road closed by an imperative order. The rigour of the Major-General has redoubled, it appears, within these twenty-four hours, since what was permitted yesterday is forbidden to-day. Yesterday, without any safe-conduct, I made my way as far as the outposts; this morning, though provided with a pass, I have been obliged to turn back.

The road is still animated, not to say encumbered. Horsemen and military waggons constantly cross each other; there are two very active currents in motion between Forbach and Saarbruck, but the meaning of these contrary and precipitate movements is a secret for the profane. There is no lack of conjectures; but, since any one of the hypotheses that circulate may be the truth, I do not publish any of them.

Yesterday I visited twenty Prussian prisoners, all belonging to the 40th Regiment of Infantry. They are very young; some of them, indeed, would seem more in place upon the school-bench than in the ranks of an army. Their uniform is of dull colour and inelegant shape, but ample and easy all the same. Their head-gear is a round cap, rather taller in form than the cap of our boatmen. Only two bear the spiked helmet, and of these one has had the point blown off by a ball. I surprised them in the midst of a rather poor repast. The sisters of the hospital had just brought to each of them a little basin of soup, for want of something better. They have a right to the same rations as the soldiers of our army. I talked with a few of them. They are cold and dignified. Twenty Frenchmen of their age, taken at the outset of a campaign, would make a thousand times as much noise. Not one of them belongs to the Landwehr. Only one speaks a few words of French with difficulty; he is a hospital attendant, and still wears the badge of the International Ambulance Society. They are provisionally installed upon a bed of fresh straw in an old church open to all the winds of heaven. There they are neither better nor worse off than a soldier under his tent.

Coming from them, I met a convoy of wounded going towards the station; they were sending them to the hospital at Metz. Those least injured were collected by six and seven upon carts pressed into the service; those more seriously wounded by two by two in the little ambulance carriages, which are clean and light and soft, and well hung, leaving nothing to desire in their arrangement. I followed the sad procession, and saw the men carried one by one into the waggons strewn with hay that were waiting for them.

Here one begins to see the reverse of the medal, and the features of the war are not so smiling as last week. As the carts file past, a young officer seated before the Café Francais recognises the face of one amongst the wounded. He rises, draws near, and cries, "You? Is it you,——here?" The other, who carries his arm in a sling, and seems to suffer cruelly, scarcely appears to notice this warm sympathy, he murmurs a few words confusedly, and lets his head fall forward. The cart goes on.

Amongst the number was a boy, at most eighteen years old, with a bright and quick expression of face; and what the there was in his large black eyes! One of the townspeople approaches him and says, "You enlisted as a volunteer?" "Yes," he replies, and lets himself fall upon the hay of the waggon. Another not yet twenty years old, is carried on a truck; he is hit in both legs, and seriously. This one makes jokes, but only he; all the others are already in a state of stupor. Sometimes a man is struck down before my witness, for instance, that little foot-soldier whose right arm is broken, and who cries, "Give me my rifle! I can kill them very well with the left hand." But after twenty-four hours of the hospital, pain overcomes the most heroic natures. Remember the cries and tears of Lannes, who had been brave enough all the same.

Three Prussians are in the convoy. The face of one is livid and swollen, like that of a man who has been fifteen days in the water; a Chassepot bullet has gone through his mouth; drink is given him through a straw; he doesn't complain. This poor creature, who has no longer any feature of the human face, seemed indifferent to his lot. One of his comrades, the day before yesterday, came to Forbach on the same hand-truck with the lieutenant of *franc-tireurs*, who was killed under fire. The living man, leaning on his elbow beside the dead, looked alternately at the corpse and at the inquisitive crowd without groaning—without moving a muscle.

Nothing is more touching than the care of the French soldier for the wounded, whether friends or enemies. Those who can walk, they help; the others they carry with the gentleness of a mother. The men of the railway, humble soldiers who also risk their lives without any hope of glory, are equally attentive. They break the windows of the carriages lest the wounded should want air; they provide them with fresh water; they ask permission to remain with them, to relieve their wants on the journey. The Company, in concert with the hospital train, is going soon to establish a vehicle more comfortable than waggons lined with hay. Government has ordered a thousand hammocks, on an excellent plan, invented by M. Dietz, engineer of the Eastern Railway.

It is still difficult to ascertain exactly the number of our losses and of the enemy's. I have not been able to visit the two ambulances established at the gate of Saarbruck. The hospital of Forbach, where nothing is wanting, had received last night seventy-four wounded, of whom seven were Prussians. Three men had died in transport, two at the hospital. Putting things at the worst—that is, to say, supposing that the taking of Saarbruck had cost us fifteen or twenty men—we should have obtained on the whole a fine success at a cheap rate. It only remains for us to profit by the victory.

The honour of the day, it is only right to declare, belongs to the Prince Imperial. The soldier is no courtier; you will know how to appreciate at its just value this little dialogue which I caught in passing:—

"I say, the Emperor was jolly plucky."

"Parbleu! it's his business."

"But the young one—I saw him; he was in the hottest of it, and didn't duck to the bullets!"

"That, now—that's good!"

Another story, of charming simplicity. It is of the Prince:—

"But, General," he said, "they're firing at us!"

"Yes, your Highness," replied General Frossard.

Think of the manner in which princes are brought up, the homage with which they are wearied, the thousand proofs which establish in their eyes the doubly-sacred inviolability of their little persons; measure the profound astonishment which must rise in a princely breast at the sight of these projectiles, of which the very least, in falling so near, commits the crime of high treason, and then say if war is not an admirable school, and if emperors are wrong to offer their sons to the enemy. A good lesson of equality, followed by an example of courage. "Thus, then, there are men so daring as to fire upon the Prince Imperial?" "Quite so, your Highness." "Very well; let us see." And the boy stands still in the midst of the bullets. When I say the boy I mistake; he was a man when he returned from the field.

SARREGUEMINES, Saturday (3 P.M.)

My heart swells, and my head is heavy, as if I had a crime upon my conscience; and yet I am guiltless of the faults which led to the disaster of Wissembourg. But the men who compose a nation are bound together like the limbs of the body; they take pride in a victory at which they have not fought in person; they unconsciously blame themselves for the faults or weaknesses of a fellow-countryman. Never did I see so clearly this side of human nature, nor feel as I do today how real and living is that abstraction which we call our country. How proud we were four days ago in learning the capture of Saarbruck! Each of us triumphed in his own person for that brilliant success which is reduced to so small a thing on the morrow. To-day there is not a Frenchman who does not feel himself beaten at Wissembourg, whose heart does not bleed at the thought of a Prussian victory celebrated at Berlin, and borne from mouth to mouth to the limits of the earth.

I was not present; I did not hear the cannon which cut down our Turcos and Zouaves; I did not see the corpses lying on the field; and yet, in spite of all, it seems to me I am one of the escaped—so thoroughly is misfortune common property to us—so true is it that thirty-eight millions of souls, in the presence of the enemy, make only one single person.

Details are not wanting of this miserable day, but I leave to others the care of instructing you. I had some acquaintance with General Abel Douay. I passed a day or two with him at the Convent of Saint Odille, in the autumn of 1865. He was a fine, worthy soldier; very firm, but very gentle; devoted to France; more strongly attached to duty than to life. It is believed here that he went to seek death in the midst of the foe rather than drag on to the grave the shame of a defeat. But let us speak of other things—shall we? It is better worth while perhaps to go back to the causes of this Montebello reversed, and to seek the means of preventing its recurrence.

Although I am terribly new in war, and although my studies of our armies have to be made in the face of a thousand oppositions, I have already been enabled to learn many details and to collect a few ideas. Take them for what they are worth, and pardon any negligence of style. The cannon scans all my phrases. They are fighting now a few leagues from here, and General Frossard has just called to his help the forces encamped around Sarreguemines.

We committed, then, the first fault in waiting for invasion. It is we who declare war, and yet we wait at home until the others make war upon us. For twenty days now we have been playing the fool this side the frontier, instead of dashing at the enemy. We were not ready—admitted; but were the Prussians better prepared?

I have watched how these twenty days have been employed; they have been wasted in useless marches and countermarches, which have bored our soldiers. Many have marched more than was right, have weakened themselves, and scarcely recruited their strength. The order for distributing rations in the field has only arrived to-day. These fatigues and these privations, had they any object? Was the soldier's flesh thus chastened to lend him to certain victory? Was there any plan of the campaign at all? It would be excusable to doubt it; the corps which go backwards and forwards, as if haphazard, on the frontier, do not seem to be grasped in a firm hand. Perhaps unity of direction and command was wanting.

The generals—are they all young enough? It is said not. As to the soldiers, many of them are too young and too new to the service. Many of the reserve still have to learn how to manage the Chassepot; they are only acquainted with the old-fashioned piece. These men are drafted off into other companies, which they weaken instead of reinforcing. Such conscripts fire at random like wild things; they are subject to panic, disorder, and demoralise the old soldiers.

There are a hundred other things to say, and if I published all that I hear, even in general officers' quarters, we should not have done all day. But certain criticisms ought to be laid aside until the campaign is settled and over.

That which we must emphasise, and vigorously, from this day, is that of all European armies, ours is that which keeps the worst guard. Few or no videttes are posted; we are deplorably economical of skirmishers. The Prussians compensate for the form in which they are lacking by excessive prudence and cunning. As for us, we encamp under Heaven's protection, and we allow ourselves to be surprised—witness this affair at Wissembourg! When there is no surprise, we are incessantly worried by alarms, which succeed each other night and day. If Marshal Lebœuf only employed the watching the Prussians those men whom he puts into the field against the journalists, affairs might perhaps go better.

Here are the troops defiling beneath my window, and hurriedly. Will they reach the battle-field before night? I hope so. For at least a minute we have not heard the cannon.—*Le Soir.*

WOERTH AFTER THE BATTLE.

By Dr. Russell.

7th August, 7 P.M.

I have returned from a short ride about Soultz. I do not know what Mr. Weil, who owns the pretty chateau in which the Crown Prince's quarters are, may think of war; I hear he is a French literary gentleman, and I wish, if he be so, he could have been at my side to tell his countrymen what war means when it is unsuccessful. In any case he will find his own property scrupulously respected, his pictures, those of victorious French soldiery among them, and of the Emperors I. and III., scrupulously guarded, and the fields, orchards, and gardens not at all wantonly wasted; but he will find, too, that all the associations of the village in which he lived are shattered and gone, and that the faith of the people in French arms, no matter what happens, has vanished for ever. My ride brought me to a corn field by the road of some five or six acres, bounded by the road on one side, an orchard with a regiment of cavalry (Lancers), with picketed horses, on another, a brook bounding the railway to Landau at the end, and a line of Prussian infantry all round. In this field were some 1,200 men in all the uniforms of the French army, nearly all soiled, bedabbled with mud, penned in by sentries, around each of whom there was a little group of those gossip-loving prisoners, talking as well as they could while their comrades were engaged in cooking the rations of meat, just served out to them, with that skill which the French soldier is so proud of in his own camp. There were hundreds of the 2d Zouaves, men of the 1st, 5th, and 17th Chasseurs, 56th, 74th, and 96th of the Line, &c., all their pride, pomp, and circumstance vanished and gone. I am bound to say they were not old soldiers; few had the Crimean or even the military medal, and not many even the Mexican. I did not like to ask many questions, but they cheerfully answered when spoken to, and my stock of cigars was soon exhausted. One man made quite a touching appeal to me for a morsel of tobacco, and he accepted the cigar I was smoking, and which I offered him with some reluctance, very gratefully. The smoke rose from a hundred fires, and the buzz of French carried me back for a while to a bivouac in the Crimea or a march at Chalons. But there were the trains below bearing from French soil hundreds of their comrades off to German prisons, and their hour was soon to come. They were to taste the bitterness of captivity in the land they were taught to believe they could hold by force of arms as their own. Perhaps there is not a man who does not think it is a temporary misfortune, soon to be retrieved or avenged, and God knows an invasion of France, even by the largest and best armies in the world and the most able Generals, is a tremendous undertaking. But it will be attempted, and it will be carried out "to the bitter end." I left that field full of profound thankfulness to the British Channel. The main body of the army has now pushed on, and the villages in the rear—models of cleanliness, neatness, and comfort—are nearly empty. But there are terrible proclamations in German and French from General von Bose on the walls proclaiming a state of siege, as he has entered the department with the 11th Army Corps, and warning the people that they will be shot if they fire on the troops, break down bridges or telegraphs, act as guides, &c., to "the enemy." Not a house that I saw seemed the worse for hostile occupation. Several were empty. On returning to Soultz I learnt that the head-quarters move to-morrow, and so I close this letter still ignorant of details of the battle of Woerth and more than ever impressed with a sense of its importance. The German losses are certainly exceedingly heavy. In the 7th Regiment, out of 84 officers, 75 are killed or wounded! So it is said. A company of a regiment, perhaps the same, lost 200 men. But the French were utterly routed, and the story of two Divisions vanishes with the numbers on the caps of the prisoners.—*Times.*

RECRUITS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Minister of War *ad interim* addressed the following circular to the Marshals and Generals commanding the *corps d'armée*, the Prefects of Departments, the commandants of depôts for recruits and reserves, and others:

Paris, August 10, 1870.

Gentlemen—In order that nothing may curb the spirits of men who wish to enter the ranks of the army, it has appeared expedient to me to simplify the preliminary steps necessary for the acceptance of engagements for a year, or for the period during which the existing war may last.

I have consequently arranged that these engagements can be made by every man, married or single, considered fit for service, who can produce a certificate of good character from the Commissary of Police of his district, or the Mayor of his commune. The fitness for service will be guaranteed by the Mayors of the principal places, who will receive the engagements.

I beg of you to effect, each in your own department, the execution of these proposals. The prefects will at once publish by placard, in all the communes, the present circular, the insertion of which in the *Official Journal* must be taken as a provisional notice.

The Minister of War *ad interim*,

General Vicomte Dejean

WITH PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Head-Quarters of Prince Frederic Charles, "French Frontier," Aug. 7.

From Bingen I had a perfect game of hide-and-seek to find the Prince. First, I was informed that his head-quarters were at Mayence, and the intelligence being official, I concluded I might rely upon it. Vain hope, for on arriving there I found that he was at Alseg. Again I was disappointed, as it turned out that he had left there for Ruchen-Bolenden, a little village, about 14 miles distant. From there I found out that he had moved still further towards the frontier, where I at last, after 11 hours' riding, came up with him. I merely give these minor details to show the extreme rapidity of his movements and the difficulty of knowing from hour to hour where he is.

The next morning we marched at 7 o'clock. Everybody was in great spirits at the news of the Crown Prince's victory at Wissembourg, which on all hands is looked upon as a capital beginning to what we are convinced will be a successful campaign. The victory was great, but the cost of it fearful. The French are allowed to have fought with the greatest bravery. It is everything for an army to win the first two or three events, it gives an *élan* to the whole army that no training or discipline can cope with. I say the whole army advisedly, for four hours after a victory attained by one army there is not a single soldier in either of the other two who is not cognizant of the fact. This is owing to the admirable arrangement of field telegraphy adopted by the Prussians, which, laid down in an hour or so, in conjunction with the nearest line of wire, enables them to communicate with the different corps almost instantaneously. The value of it in gigantic operations of this nature is simply incalculable. We marched through the loveliest district of the Rhine country, and, seen from the heights, the line of march was picturesque in the extreme.

Almost before we had arrived the drums announced the arrival of the first regiment of Guards. I was much struck with the way they marched, which, considering the extreme heat, amounted almost to the marvellous. Shortly afterwards the Queen Augusta Regiment, with two batteries of artillery, passed through. The thermometer, I should state, was standing at 98, yet they had marched 18 miles, and had two more to accomplish before they reached their bivouac, and still they showed no signs of being incapable at that moment to come into action. The fact of the distance was told me by officers whom it is impossible to disbelieve. Certainly the Prussians have got the gift of marching. A few hours afterwards there passed through a dragoon regiment of the Guard, attached to the division commanded by General Graf von der Goltz, who burst out into loud hurrahs on recognising the Prince. I have become so accustomed now to patriotic songs on the march that I hardly notice them, but I could not help being struck with the Queen Elizabeth Regiment of Guards, who, marching through at about 10 o'clock at night, sang the "Vaterland" chorus with such admirable time and with such enthusiasm that the whole of the inhabitants of the place joined in.

Few people at the commencement of the war were of opinion that Prussia would act on the offensive. Such, however, were her tactics in 1866; such they evidently are now, and at present they have been attended with a like success. To-morrow we march again 20 miles; whither is at present unknown, as every movement is kept secret, except to the absolute heads of departments, to the last moment. I have been requested to refrain at present from even mentioning dates of places at all, so that I fear my readers will, perhaps, be a little puzzled to find out where we are, or when we got there. However, a little time and I hope to be more explicit. The news of our removal from one place to another is only given a few hours before it absolutely occurs.

We marched, or rather came by rail, to a town still nearer the frontier, passing, among many others, the Fusilier Regiment of the Guard. It had poured with rain for the preceding eight hours, and the men, whose only covering had been their cloaks, were wet through, but they seemed utterly indifferent to any discomfort. I watched the process of encampment on their arrival, which compared with the elaborate arrangements I have elsewhere seen, was simplicity itself. There were two battalions, on paper 1,000 strong, although at the present time somewhat decimated by that curse of the infantry soldier—ill fitting boots. After they had piled arms and placed their knapsacks and helmets on them, they simply marched to the rear of their arms and lay down in their cloaks. Of course, there were parties detailed on the usual camp duties, with these exceptions each man was in his bedroom in a moment. The officers, meanwhile, looked out for the dryest ditch, a rather difficult task to find, and this, with a few sods thrown in and a waterproof blanket, comprised their billet for the night. There was a village close by, but on no pretence whatever are they allowed to differ in any way from their men. There were also masses of cavalry, and some troops of artillery, one of which, a chesnut troop, had better horses than any I have seen. There is one thing, however, about their artillery that I think bad, and that is their gear, which is unwieldy in the highest degree. In the first place, the traces are so hopelessly long that half the draught power of the horses is lost; the tackle is of the very roughest manufacture. Then again the gun carriages are all fitted with poles, which on checking the wheelers, owing to the play the pin of the tumbril has, fly up nearly to the horses' heads, and when on level ground are below their knees. They have six horses to each gun in the same manner that ours in England are horsed. A great advantage I have forgotten to mention seems to me to lie in the carts of the country, which are four-wheeled, with either wicker-work or poles at intervals forming the sides; they, together with two horses and a man, are hired by Government for the war, and are, owing to their lightness, invaluable for either baggage or forage. In a former letter of mine I mentioned the various charitable societies for the relief of the sick and wounded in the field. One of the principal of these is the "Johanniter," or Knights of St. John, the uniform of which we saw upon their left arm a white band, with a red cross thereon. It is their duty to assist in carrying the wounded from the field, and in helping to attend the sick in hospital. Numerous officers who have retired from the army, but who are privileged to wear the uniform of their late regiments, are members of this society, and will doubtless prove most useful assistants in the coming struggle. Of course, wearing this badge they are non-combatants, and are respected as such by the enemy.—*Times.*

GENERAL TURR ON BISMARK'S SECRET POLICY.

On August 6 a letter addressed by General Türr to Count Bismark was published in the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* (Vienna). The letter gives a *résumé* of the *pourparlers* the General had in 1866 and 1867 with Count Bismark.

It begins by recalling to the Prussian State Chancellor the details of these interviews which may serve to refresh his memory, and thus continues—

"On the 10th of June, 1866, I had the honour of speaking to your Excellency in your study; in the evening, on the 11th of June, I passed with you an hour under the large tree in your garden. Your Excellency was very anxious about the issue of the war which was just on the point of beginning, and you said to me, 'If only the Emperor Napoleon wished it the war would be easy enough for us; the Emperor might easily take Belgium and even Luxemburg and regulate the frontier of France. I have proposed all this to the Emperor Napoleon, but he would not consent to it. If you get to Paris I beg of you to tell all this to his Highness Prince Napoleon.'

"Your Excellency thus spoke to me in the days of the 10th and 11th of June, 1866. When, after the war, returning from a mission in the East, I saw you again in February, 1867, I expressed the opinion that Germany could only be united if Prussia decided to follow the example of Charles Albert, who, in 1848, unfolded not the banner of Savoy, but that of Italy, and who gave liberal institutions to his country, while Prussia unfurls everywhere only the Prussian banner, and gives a constitution to the Bund which is less liberal than any other constitution in Germany.

"Your Excellency replied that this was all true, and the Prussianizing tendencies which distinguished the Government of King William were indeed to be regretted, but that it was not in the power of your Excellency to make good what the King and the great Prussian party had done.

"Talking of Austria I said that Power might, after all make such concessions to Hungary as might satisfy the country. Your Excellency replied that this was very doubtful indeed, and added, 'Austria works always for Prussia. Look at the Treaties of Gastein and Nikolsburg. Austria left her allies in the lurch, and gave me an opportunity to conclude an alliance with them. You may be sure that if the Austrian concessions should not satisfy Hungary I will do everything to help your country, that it may regain its full independence—indeed I shall ever favour an extension of Hungary towards the east.'

"I took the liberty of reminding your Excellency that Hungary had no desire of conquests, but that she wanted for her security the restoration of Poland. To this your Excellency replied that Prussia was ready to do much for Hungary and for the countries on the Lower Danube, but that there could be no question of Poland, as Prussia could not do without the friendship of Russia.

"Complaining of the vehemence of the French papers your Excellency said—'I want friendship with France, and don't want war with the French. We owe our success in 1866 mainly to the Emperor Napoleon. By his loyal attitude as to the neutrality, for which he asked no compensation, he has facilitated our military operations, and therefore I am ready to support France in everything. But here in Berlin we must be cautious in order not to make the King restive. But if the Emperor Napoleon were to express a wish in writing I take it upon myself to realize it within a few months. If he wished, for instance, to annex Luxemburg, he would only have to get together a French party in Luxemburg which should work union with France. I shall not even inquire whether it be really the majority of the population which desires the union with France. I shall accept the *fait accompli* as regards Belgium. I have often said it, and repeat it again—let the Emperor Napoleon take it, and if any Government objects to it we shall fix our bayonets against it.'

"Your Excellency knows that I have repeated these words to the Emperor Napoleon, as I have informed your Excellency of the fact by writing under the address which your Excellency had yourself written down in my note-book, which I still preserve. In my letter I pointed out that if Prussia wanted friends in France it should prove by its policy that the aim of its policy is a free Germany, and not Prussian militarism.

"The concessions which Austria has made to Hungary were considerable and the great majority accepted them with joy; and when, after an absence of 20 years, I returned to my country in September, 1867, I convinced myself that the great majority of the Hungarians were reconciled to ther Sovereign.

"Soon after I went to Constantinople, and thence to Belgrade. In this latter town I found, at the Italian Consulate, Chevalier Scovasso, the Russian Consul, Dr. Lauberau, and the President of the Servian Senate, M. Marinovic. We talked politics, and the Prussian Consul, turning to Marinovic, said that Servia should arm vigorously in order to pass at the first occasion the Danube and the Saar, to take Croatia, the Banat, and the Bacska, and to help the Prussians, who would march on Vienna through Bohemia, while from the other side the Russians would advance likewise.

"I replied to the Consul that it seemed as if the programme in Berlin was radically altered since 1860. The Prussian Consul then tried, indeed, to explain away his words, but I blessed the happy accident which had revealed to me a portion of the Prussian plans, and which cured me of all my Prussian sympathies.

"I had no intention to speak of all this to the public, but as I see that your Excellency, by like revelations, and especially by the publication of the Benedetti Project of Treaty, endeavours to place yourself before the world as quite innocent, I think it the truest warfare if I recalled to your Excellency these little recollections by the same means of publicity to which your Excellency has appealed.

"Hungary wishes ardently to see Germany free and great, but she will not allow herself to be misled by Prussia, the intimate friend of Russia. At the first threat the Hungarians will, as in the days of danger under Maria Theresa, rally round their monarch to defend their country.

"Stephen Türr."

THE EMPEROR.

We are informed, on good authority, that the Emperor's health has suffered considerably from the exhaustion and fatigue incidental to the great physical exertion and mental excitement through which he has passed. Baron Larrey and M. Nélaton are in attendance, and have prohibited the active exertions which the Emperor wished to make on two occasions since he has assumed command at Metz. Letters which have reached Paris from two medical sources, however, describe the Emperor as displaying wonderful serenity under serious physical and mental trials.—*British Medical Journal*, August 11.

GENERAL ABEL DOUAY.

The late General Abel Douay was hit by two balls. One passed through his shoulder, and the other struck him in the breast. He was the third of four brothers, all in the French service. The first fell as a major in the Crimea, and the second as a colonel in Italy. He who has now died at Wissemburg was severely wounded in 1859. The remaining general, Felix, the hero of Mexico, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, commands the 7th corps d'armée.

THE FRENCH FORCE.

The *Journal des Debats* of August 9 gives the following details of the French army: Marshal Bazaine has with him 130,000 men—his own corps 50,000, that of General L'Admirault 30,000, General Frossard 25,000, and Imperial Guard 25,000. Marshal Macmahon, with the corps of Failly, has under his orders 50,000, while Marshal Canrobert, by no means the worst Marshal in the field, has in hand at Nancy no less a force than 50,000. So there are 230,000 French soldiers fighting *at home*, and raging with hatred, baffled desire, and humiliated pride. Supposing these 230,000 French defeated, and the victorious Prussian at the gates of the capital, he will find within those gates some 100,000 disciplined men, including 20,000 seamen.—*Paris Letter in the Daily Telegraph.*

"THE LITTLE DEATH-BELL."

A ghastly though very practical little order has been published to the Prussian army. Every man of the regiments ordered into the fight has to wear round his neck, underneath his clothes, a ticket with a number corresponding to the one standing against his name in the lists, in order that this might be ascertained in case of death, without delay; while the officers are furnished with diaries containing their designations in French as well as German. The soldiers have already found a name of their own for the above appendage. They call it the little death bell. It is indeed astonishing how quickly the army, high and low, have developed a special slang. To have got into good quarters is called to have gone "by first special," the reverse "fourth-class smoking carriage," and so forth. Few things, indeed, are called by their right names, and if the humour of all this be small it keeps the men alive.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE TREATY AS TO BELGIUM.

SPEECH OF EARL GRANVILLE.

House of Lords, Aug. 10.

Earl Granville—I have heard the speech of my noble and learned friend (Lord Cairns) with a feeling of very great relief. I expected, and my expectations have certainly been justified, that he would speak with that reserve and fairness towards the Government on a great international question which he was likely to exhibit on such an occasion, but I knew also that, with regard to the particular form of the proposal, every possible objection to it would be exhausted by the ability and the skill of the noble and learned lord, and I am much relieved at finding what those objections seem to be. The noble and learned lord very fairly stated what course ought, in his opinion, to have been pursued by Her Majesty's Government. He said we should have entered into no engagement whatever, but have declared, without any menace to the belligerents, our determination to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. Now, I ventured the other day, with regard to the question of menace, to say that I believed the form in which we had put it was less menacing and less offensive than any other way in which it could have been put. I will venture to explain my meaning. It is mainly a matter as to form and not as to substance, because if there were a difference of substance I should own we had put ourselves in the wrong. It is sometimes useful to compare the action of nations and that of individuals, and very often the conduct of a high-spirited nation and of an honourable man is very much the same. I will suppose that one of your lordships friends or persons about to engage in a duel, and at once declared to them both the obligation he would feel under to strike the one who took an unfair part in that duel. I believe that would be regarded by both as an imputation upon their intentions, and might almost encourage them to do that which otherwise they would not have thought wrong by being precluded from doing it by menace. But if, instead of that, the third person says to each—"You say, as I have every reason to believe, you mean to fight without any unfair play whatever, but you express a suspicion that fair play will not be exhibited by the person with whom you are engaged in hostilities. If it is any pleasure to you that I should agree with you to strike your opponent if he begins unfair play, I will do so; but, mind, this is a bargain which I must offer to the other equally." I believe that exactly in proportion as they were confident of their own good faith and suspicions of the bad faith of their opponent they would accept, as France and Prussia have accepted, the proposal so made to them. (Cheers.) The noble and learned lord says we ought, without menace, to have told them what we were going to do, and then, he says, you should have strengthened yourselves by going to the other great Powers, parties to this guarantee. Now, even facts as they have happened show that the course which he suggests would not have been successful. I said the other day we had received the most friendly assurances from both Russia and Austria. Now, it is rather curious that we have since received from Austria her distinct readiness to adhere to our proposal, supposing that France and Prussia do not object to sign the treaty. (Cheers.) So that with regard to Austria we are exactly secured by the very promise and consent which she would not have given to a single menace on our part. (Cheers.) From Russia we have received the most friendly assurances, but there is certainly a disinclination with Russia to accede to this proposal, because they think the original treaty binds them, and they would wish to have an understanding of a much wider description, on the subject of which I do not now say one word, one way or the other, but which understanding would certainly bring us under obligations we do not hold at this moment. Russia would, therefore, in the same manner, have refused simply and solely to join us in a single menace with regard to the neutrality of Belgium. These facts show that the course advocated by the noble and learned lord would not have been the most judicious one. But then he says we put ourselves in a great difficulty if the case should arise. Now, I cannot help pointing out to your lordships that, being parties to the continuance of this treaty, we must, if the contingency arises, act upon those obligations. We are not now in a position like that described by a Conservative Government when we joined in a treaty as to Luxemburg, and when, almost before the ink with which it was signed was dry, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of this country announced that we had signed it as a collective guarantee, and that as the co-operation of the other Powers was the only case in which the guarantee could possibly be brought into question, England had brought itself under no new obligation at all. I admit that there is this disadvantage about the present engagement, that if the contingency should arise, we are not forbid, and which I do not believe will arise, we should be obliged to act upon it. (Cheers.) Being, however, so obliged, I cannot conceive that it would not be an enormous advantage to have a Power with three, four, or six hundred thousand soldiers co-operating with our army and fleet. The noble and learned lord has made a most ingenious supposition—one very much like a game of chess I have seen, where a very superior player tells his adversary he will force him again and again not to be checkmated, but to checkmate himself. (A laugh.) I could hardly understand why the noble and learned lord did not describe what the ingenious scheme was that should enable one belligerent to force the other to commit that particular outrage which would necessarily increase the forces of his enemy by the power, the wealth, and the public spirit of such a country as that to which we belong. (Cheers.) I take it that if either army were driven by a defeat to the frontier of Belgium, and obliged for their own safety to seek shelter there, it would be no violation of neutrality, for if they submitted to be disarmed there would be absolutely no infraction of the neutrality which they had guaranteed. (Cheers.) The noble and learned lord says we might be driven into war by the action of either one or both the belligerents. Now, I think I have stated enough to show that even if either of them were not restrained by the fear of this country, the fear of this country joining with their enemy would certainly prevent them from taking a step of that character. It is a case I should hardly have put had it not been suggested, though, I admit, in very courteous terms by the noble and learned lord to both those nations, but suppose, he says, both violate the neutrality, that absolves us from the obligations of the treaty, and it then falls to the ground. It would certainly place us in one of the most awkward positions I could possibly conceive, but I really think that, right as it is to look with suspicion in the interests of our own country upon all possible designs of any other country, for us to fear that two Powers, after a solemn renewal of an engagement such as this, binding on the personal honour of the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia, should within a very few months, in the face of the whole world, desert such an engagement, requires too strong an effort of the imagination. (Cheers.) I am quite sure that this treaty has for its principal object, which is likely to be carried out, the prevention of a particular event which would be most disagreeable to ourselves and most entangling to Great Britain. As to this instrument in the slightest degree weakening the effect of the previous Treaty of 1839, I entirely deny it. There is an express reservation of that treaty, and besides that, as I mentioned the other day, there is an exact precedent to this case. The 7th Article of the General Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856, between England, France, Austria, Italy, Prussia, and Russia, stipulates as follows—I am afraid I must read it in French:—

"Les Majestés s'engagent, chacune de son coté, à respecter l'indépendence et l'integrité territoriale de l'Empire Ottoman, garantissent en commun la stricte observation de cet engagement, et considèrent en conséquence tout acte de nature à y porter atteinte comme une question d'intérêt général."

But a fortnight after this, without any event of importance having intervened, England, Austria, and France signed, on the 16th of April following, a separate treaty, by the first article of which—

"Les Hautes Parties contractantes garantissent solidairement entre elles l'indépendence et l'intégrité de l'Empire Ottoman conservés par le Traité conclu à Paris le 30 Mars, 1856."

This, I say, is a most complete precedent, and justifies us in saying that the treaty now almost concluded does not in the slightest degree weaken the guarantee, whatever that may be, which was given by the treaty. There is one point on which I have heard some objection, though the good sense of the noble and learned lord induced him, I presume, to reject it, which is that the way in which we have acted is a disrespect to Belgium and almost an infraction of her independence. Now, if so, I admit that it would be a matter for consideration and advisedly. We thought that in the very delicate and difficult situation of so small a country between two such powerful belligerents having once asserted her intention to maintain her neutrality and independence, and having received assurance from both parties that that neutrality and independence should not be violated, it was better for her not to put forward proposals, risking refusals from one or both of the belligerents, refusals which would not have signified to a great country like ours, but might be extremely awkward for a small country like Belgium. (Hear, hear.) As soon as the negotiations had reached a certain point, I officially informed the Belgian Government of the course I had pursued and the character of what had been done. I further pointed out that in the draft treaty I have avoided bringing in her name, but said they would understand that all was intended to be done in perfect harmony with Belgium, that we should look upon her support, and that our